# The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,459 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | TUESDAY 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. CARTHAGE ..... | 5013 | 1000 | G. N. Hector ...... | 25th Aug. |
| — GWALIOR ...... | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris ........ | 1st Sept. |
| L. PARRAMATTA. | 4759 | 900 | W. D. Anderson... | 8th ,, |
| M. CATHAY ...... | 2983 | 500 | T. Fairtlough...... | 15th ,, |
| | | | | Friday. |
| L. PEKIN ......... | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons ......... | 25th Sept. |
| — NIZAM ......... | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber ... | 2nd Oct. |
| L. VALETTA ...... | 4908 | 1000 | J. Orman ........... | 9th ,, |
| M. THAMES ...... | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton...... | 16th ,, |
| L. TASMANIA ...... | 4488 | 800 | C. G. Perrins ...... | 23rd ,, |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| [illegible] | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] ...... | 2568 | 400 | W. J. Nantes .... | 21st Aug. |
| [illegible] ...... | 2500 | 700 | W. Barratt ....... | 4th Sept. |
| [illegible] ...... | 2384 | 500 | G. Scrivener ..... | 18th ,, |
| [illegible] ...... | 3188 | 600 | R. G. Murray ..... | 2nd Oct. |
| [illegible]ENNA ...... | 3372 | 700 | E. Stewart......... | 16th ,, |

[illegible] Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates [illegible] ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA ......................... | 5,000 | 850 | 1st Sept. 1885. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st Oct. ,, |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| | Tons. | H.P. | Comdr. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. CALIFORNIA. | 3445 | 480 | Wm. Young ..... | 6th October. |

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s.* ARMENIA... | 3395 | 480 | Geo. H. Read...... | 22nd Sept. |

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 11, 1885. Agents.

### HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WANTED AT ONCE

FOUR ENGINE-DRIVERS. Pay Rs. 320 a month, with allowance of Rs. 10 a trip. None but steady, sober men with first-class testimonials need apply.

T. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent of Works, Bolan State Railway,
Rindli, Beluchistan.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, 1885.

THE date of the OPENING of the EXHIBITION has been ALTERED from the 26th September to [illegible]8th SEPTEMBER. [illegible]nt for Exhibition should reach Simla by [illegible]MBER at latest.

H. E. S. ABBOTT, Lieut., R.E.,
Hony. Secy., Simla Fine Arts Society.
Simla, 15th August, 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the offices of the Chamber for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. John Y. Lang who has obtained five months' leave dating from 25th instant.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE.

THE undersigned invite SEALED TENDERS for the work of shipping their bags of seed and grain, bales of cotton, &c., from the Native Jetty as well as from Keamari for the year 1886.

Full particulars of the terms of the contract, probable quantities to be lighterage and amount of security required will be furnished on application.

Tenders will be received up to the 30th September, 1885, but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS, Agency.
Kurrachee, 8th August, 1885.

### LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration,

IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND SHADES.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3, Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on Monday, 24th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1885. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER. Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### BEERS AND STOUT

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY STOCKED BY TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

| | Cash Prices. Rs. as. | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India ...... | 5 8 | 3 12 |
| VIENNA BEER, by Dreher............ | 6 4 | 4 2 |
| BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son...... | 5 12 | 3 12 |
| Do. "L. G. A," do ...... | 5 12 | 3 11 |
| BASS' BEER, by Stone and Son ... | 5 12 | 3 11 |
| DUBLIN STOUT. | | |
| GUINNESS' by Foster and Sons<br>Do. by Burke and Co... | 5 12 | 3 11 |
| DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son .......................... | 7 8 | 5 0 |

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

"I HEREBY REVOKE all the wills I have made previous to THIS DAY, 11th August, 1885."

ARDESHER MEHRBAN ERANEE.
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT CHOWPATTY

NOTICE.

A PIECE of GOVERNMENT LAND measuring about 2,152 square yards, on the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this office on FRIDAY, the 21st August, at 1 p.m.

Conditions of sale and other particulars can be learnt at this office.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st July, 1885.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School room Albert Hall, Esplanade, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st July, 1885.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary,
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Bombay, August, 1885.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 29th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
Bombay, August 15th, 1885. General Manager.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DIRECTORS of the BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFCTURING COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 1st Sept., next for the PURCHASE of the Company's Cotton Mills, presses, bungalows and other property at Bhownugger and the presses and property situate at Mhowa, either as a whole or separately.

A full inventory of the Machinery Stores &c. and any other information may be had on application to the undersigned.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secs. Bhownr. Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

### THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

### PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 21ST AUGUS 1885,
FOR THE LAST TIME
THE LADY OF LYONS;
For the first time
No!

Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance at 9 p.m. Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Boxes, Rs. 6; Stalls, Re. 1.

### WALKER'S WHISKY

DIRECT from the Distillery in Scotland, untouched, unmixed, and UNBLENDED. Always the same. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Price—Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch. Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & CO.

### MINTON'S TILES,

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay for Sewing, Stuffing, &c., &c., Bed and Pillow cases as per Schedule to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, from date of acceptance of Tenders up to 31st March, 1886.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this office.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of SOORJBOOLY THAKRUDIN PURDESI and LUCHMON RAMDUT PURDESI, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND WEDNESDAY in the month of September next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of one-and-a half per cent. Dated this 19th day of August 1885.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of August, 1885.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ELEVENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs 16 per Share has been declared and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 20th idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes-street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs David Sassoon and Company of that City, at their Office, No. 104 Clive-street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 20th August, 1885. Manager.

*FOR SALE.*

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

### JUNKER'S GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

THIS preparation, after a few applications, imparts that beautiful sunny hue or golden colour so universally sought after and admired. It may be used with impunity, as the ingredients which enter into its composition are quite harmless.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

OBTAINABLE ONLY OF

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 50 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 10 years, or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

A.—Colaba Point Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
B.—Colaba Point, constructing a new subsidiary Battery.
C.—Mahaluxmi Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
D.—Malabar Point Battery ditto ditto.
E.—Oyster Rock Battery ditto ditto.
F.—Middle Ground Battery ditto ditto.
FF.— ditto ditto continuing the filling in, and extending the terreplein, &c.
G.—Cross Island Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.

2.—Plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defence's Office, Fort, during office hours.

3.—Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 7th September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4.—The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 700 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5.—The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6.—Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 20th August, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SOONDRABAI alias DADIBAI, widow of RAO BAHADOOR RAMCHUNDRA BALCRISHNA, deceased, has contracted to SELL to MR. HAJEE RAHIMTOOLLA JEWRAJ the under-mentioned property. All and any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bellasis Road or New Nagpada-street near Dawan without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Fort, and facing the new Nagpada-lane on the west side thereof, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 258-7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 106, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by public street, called the said new Nagpada-street, on or towards the north by the property of Chand Peeroo and on or towards the south by the property of Meeya Ismail Bhicoo, and which said messuage was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Soondrabai, widow, and her tenants. Dated this 20th day of August 1885.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

### HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

*With coloured and other illustrations,*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

| CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. | a. | | | | CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 0 | ... Fine Old ... | ...MARSALA... ... ... ... | Sicily... | 16 | 0 |
| | | The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate. | | | | |
| 30 | 0 | ... Fine Old ... | ..MADEIRA... | direct from the Island... | 30 | 0 |
| | | Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip. | | | | |
| 33 | 0 | ... Superior Old ... | PORT ... | Portugal... | 33 | 0 |
| | | This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country. | | | | |
| 26 | 0 | ... Fine Old ... | PORT ... | Portugal... | 26 | 0 |
| | | A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling. | | | | |
| 18 | 0 | ... Fine ... | PORT ... | Portugal... | 18 | 0 |
| | | A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character. | | | | |
| 21 | 8 | ... Fine Old | ...CARLOWITZ... | Hungarian... | 21 | 8 |
| | | This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties. | | | | |
| 17 | 0 | .. Fine... | ...CARLOWITZ... | Hungarian... | 17 | 0 |
| | | Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. | | | | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

### SUPERIOR BANIANS —"SPECIAL TEXTURES." "FOR ALL CLIMATES."— AND DRAWERS.

SLOPED LOW IN FRONT OF NECK.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| GAUZE BALBRIGGAN BANIANS ............ | six | 14 0 |
| GAUZE BALBRIGGAN, OLD GOLD, very thin and silky ........................ | ,, | 21 0 |
| FINE GAUZE Merino Banians ........ | ,, | 21 0 |
| SUPERFINE: "A Special Article for Indian Wear, Soft and Shrinkless................ | ,, | 27 0 |
| ANGLO-INDIAN GAUZE, a mixture of Silk and Wool, very elastic, and non-irritating.... | ,, | 40 0 |
| FINE ZEPHYR OR NET, possesses all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary banian ... | ,, | 35 0 |
| SUMMER MERINO, SOFT medium substance .......................... | ,, | 34 0 |
| GAUZE SHETLAND LLAMA, a specialite, extra elastic, made from pure wool, the natural colour, the softest Vest procurable.......... | ,, | 40 0 |
| DRAB MERINO, for the homeward journey or cool elimates, each | each | 7 0 |
| GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND Lambswool for cold climates .......................... | ,, | 7 0 |

WOVE DOUBLE SEATS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SHORT TRUNK DRAWERS for Riding fine Brown Cotton, double-seated | per pair | 5 0 |
| FINE BALBRIGGAN PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands .......................... | ,, | 3 8<br>4 8 |
| OLD GOLD BALBRIGGAN Pants, very thin, soft and elastic .......... | ,, | 4 8 |
| LONG DRAWERS, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands .......................... | ,, | 7 8 |
| BATHING DRAWERS, fine Brown Cotton ..........<br>Fancy Stripes do. do. | A new make Welted Tops no Elastic .. | 1 8<br>&<br>2 0 |
| WHITE SUMMER MERINO Pants, fitted with Belt Bands ........ | | .......6 1 |
| BEST STOUT DRAB MERINO Pants for the homeward journey, &c. | | ......... 7 0 |
| GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND Lambswool Pants, for wear in cold climates ............ | | ......... 7 0 |

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

### HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

### COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Todiwala's Merchant's and Banker's Companion, 2nd edition... ... ... ... | 12 0 |
| Bombay Army List, August... ... ... ... | 1 0 |
| Bengal Army List ... ... ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| Bradshaw's Continental Guide, July ... ... | 2 4 |
| Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World (Cheap Ed.)... ... ... ... | 4 12 |
| School Hygiene and Diseases incidental to School Life; by R. Farquharson... ... ... | 4 12 |
| Anglo-Indian Dictionary; by G. C. Whitworth | 7 8 |
| Suakin, 1885; A Sketch of the Campaign | 3 4 |
| Our Dwellings, Healthy and Unhealthy; by Catherine M. Buckton ... ... ... ... | 2 4 |
| The Menu Cookery Book for Moderate People | 2 4 |
| Glenaveril; or, The Metamorphoses; by Lord Lytton, Parts 2 to 6 each ... ... ... | 1 4 |
| Decoration and Furnishing (illustd); by G. F. Armitage ... ... ... ... ... | 0 2 |
| Tigers at Large, Tales and Sketches; by Phil Robinson (Indian Garden Series) ... ... | 0 10 |
| Lectures on Diseases of the Brain; by W. R. Gowers ... ... ... ... ... | 4 12 |
| General Gordon's Private Diary of his Exploits in China ... ... ... ... | 4 12 |
| The Russian Revolt; its Causes, etc.; by E. Noble ... ... ... ... ... | 3 4 |
| Our Colonies and India; by C. Ransom... ... | 0 10 |
| Reed's Engineer's Handbook, 11th edition ... | 7 8 |
| Ainsley's Engineer's Manual, 22nd edition ... | 4 12 |
| Infant's School Drill, with music; by W. Wilson ... ... ... ... ... | 1 0 |
| Kindergarten Drawing Book; by T. E. Rooper | 1 0 |
| The World's Lumber Room: a Gossip about some of its Contents; by S. Gaye ... ... | 2 4 |
| Turenne; by H. M. Hozier (Military Biographies Series) ... ... ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| Gout, and its relation to Diseases of Liver and Kidneys; by R. Roose ... ... ... | 2 4 |
| Colonel Fred. Burnaby's Life and Times; by Ware and Mann ... ... ... ... | 4 12 |
| The Torpedo Scare; by Hobart Pacha... ... | 0 10 |
| Bow Bells Vol. 42 (January to June, 1885) ... | 3 4 |
| London Journal, Vol. 81 (January to June, 1885) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 0 |
| Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 25 (January to June, 1885) with Portfolio of Fashions ... | 4 12 |
| Society in London; by a Foreign Resident ... | 3 12 |
| Dutch School of Painting; by H. Havard ... | 3 4 |
| Hyde's Royal Mail: its Curiosities and Romance ... ... ... ... ... | 8 12 |
| Suicide; its History, etc.; by W. Westcott... | 3 12 |
| Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June, 1885 ... ... ... ... | 4 4 |
| Literature of the French Renaissance; by A. Tilley ... ... ... ... ... | 3 12 |
| Arnold's Secret of Death and other Poems ... | 4 12 |
| Geiger's Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times, Vol. 1 ... ... ... | 7 8 |
| Nautical Almanac, 1886 and 1887 ... each | 2 0 |
| History of Japan; by P. Thorpe .. ... ... | 2 4 |
| Gas Engines; by W. Macgregor ... ... ... | 5 8 |
| Zola's The Assommoir (Eng. Illus. Edn.) Rs. 3-12 and | 4 12 |
| Complete Guide to the Work-Table ... ... | 1 0 |
| Story of the Soudan War; by W. M. Pimblett | 7 8 |
| Russia, Europe and the East; by a Foreigner. | 3 4 |
| Handicraft for Handy People ... ... ... | 1 8 |
| "Where Chinese Drive," English Student Life at Peking ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 8 |

NEW NOVELS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Hands of Justice; by F. W. Robinson ... | 1 4 |
| Beatrix Randolph; by Julian Hawthorne ... | 1 4 |
| Margaret and Elizabeth; by K. Saunders ... | 1 4 |
| Golden Lion of Granpere; by A Trollope ... | 1 4 |
| Stories in Black and White; by G. R. Sims ... | 0 10 |
| Brought to Light ... ... ... ... ... | 1 4 |
| Self-Doomed; by B. L. Farjeon ... ... | 0 10 |
| Romance of the Seas; by "Waters" ... | 1 4 |
| James Sacket, the Aspiring Scotsman ... .. | 1 4 |
| Mistress Judith; by C. C. Fraser-Tytler ... | 1 4 |
| Miss Braddon's Ishmael (cheap ed) ... | 1 4 |
| Maid of Athens; by Justice McCarthy ... ... | 1 4 |
| On Dangerous Grounds; by Edith S. Drewry | 1 4 |
| Jan Vedder's Wife; by Amelia E. Barr ... | 2 4 |
| Curly; An Actor's Story ... ... ... | 0 10 |
| Walfords's Dick Netherby ... ... ... | 3 4 |
| Fatal Passion; by Mrs. A. Fraser... ... | 1 4 |
| Anne Furness; by Francis E. Trollope... ... | 1 4 |
| A Vagrant Wife.. ... ... ... ... | 0 10 |
| Thompson Hall; by Anthony Trollope ... ... | 0 10 |
| Every Inch a Woman; by Mrs. Houstoun ... | 0 10 |
| For One Man's Pleasure; by N. Harrison ... | 2 4 |
| Ouida's Frescoes ... ... ... ... ... | 1 4 |
| ——Novelette "A Rainy June" ... ... | 0 10 |
| Jack's Courtship; by W. Clarke Russell .. .. | 3 12 |
| Margaret; by G. W.M. Reynold, 2 Parts. .. | 0 12 |
| The Threatening Eye; by E. F. Knight... ... | 3 12 |
| By Shore and Sedge; by Bret Harte ... ... | 0 10 |
| Zig-zag: A Quiet Story; by G. M. Blackbourne. | 3 12 |
| Wise Woman of Inverness; by W. Black ... | 3 12 |
| Judith Shakespeare; by W. Black ... ... | 3 12 |

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Le Druide; by Gyp ... ... ... ... .. | 2 4 |
| Les Hautemaniere; by Charles Canivet ... | 2 4 |
| L'Hotellerie Sanglante; by P. Mahalin ... | 2 4 |
| Le Mond ou L'on S'Abuse; by P. Chetelat ... | 2 4 |
| Les Giboulees de la Vie; by Mme. C. de Chandeneux ... ... ... ... ... | 1 0 |
| Les Amours du Vert-Galant; by E. Gonzales. | 1 0 |

SUMMER NUMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boy's Own Paper .. ... ... ... ... | 0 6 |
| Girl's Own Paper .. ... ... ... ... | 0 6 |
| [illegible]ell's Magazine ... ... ... ... | 0 8 |
| Cass[illegible] ... ... ... ... ... | 0 6 |
| Argosy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 10 |
| Belgravia... ... | [illegible] |

OFFICIAL P[illegible]BLICATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Journal of Indian Art, Nos. 1 [illegible] 6, each | 1 0 |
| A List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1884-85 ... ... ... | 0 8 |
| Rough List of Indian Art Ware ... ... ... | 0 8 |
| Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown in the third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art opened at Simla on 24th September 1884 ... | 35 0 |

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

### POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS. }
7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

### J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.

TOBACCOS,—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.

CIGARETTES,—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.

CIGARETTES,—Egyptian, imported from Cairo direct.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE,—Eminently adapted for Indian use.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,—By R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, &c.,—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.

COOKING & WARMING STOVES,—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY. Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Bensons Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—TAVOY, 28th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on innerplate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PURE
### INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
### MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"HOW To Detect Chemical Salts." Useful for the 1st B.Sc., 2nd B.A., 1st L.M. and L.C.E. Practical Chemistry Examinations. Only a few copies left. Mr. J. B. KARANI, Bookseller. As. 4.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PATENT SAFETY TAGS for security against loss of luggage, 4 and 6 ans. per packet of one dozen.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TOYS, TOYS, Skipping Ropes from annas 3, Running Locomotives from Re. 1, Papa, Mama Crying Dolls from annas 14. Other Toys very very Cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a fleabitten Grey Arab HORSE, ridden on parade, to be seen at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED to accompany a Lady and one or two Children to England or "the Continent" at once. Apply to "A. I.," Great Western Hotel.

BRISTOW'S HAIR BRUSHES, 3 sizes, Japaned Tin Dressing-cases, Portable Washing Stand, Folding Carpet Chairs, &c., &c.—PALLONJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an Engineer who has had many years' experience of Ginning and Cotton Presses of all kinds. Apply "M." office of this paper.

WANTED, EUROPEAN of energy and ability to take orders for New and Standard Publications on commission. Experience not necessary. Apply 10 to 4, 70 Medows-street.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING, TO-NIGHT, in Lecture Hall, Apollo-bunder at half-past eight. All young men cordially invited.

RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL, very superior, no smell, about 160 degrees fire-test equal to 88° flash test, at Rs. 4-8 as. per case of 65lb. nett. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Importers.

IN a good locality in Poona a lady having a larger house than she requires would like to meet with one or two sociable people to board without children. For terms apply to "W. H.," care of this paper.

WANTED for a Bombay Infantry Regiment, quartered in a healthy station, a good EUROPEAN BANDMASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Messrs. PURVIS & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BODGER WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

CASH BOXES, of different patterns and sizes, most elegant and strong. Prices moderate, at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Bay Waler, aged, up to great weight, steady charger, goes in harness, believed sound. Apply by letter "A. M.," care of Messrs KING KING & Co.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

POTTED MEA[TS]—Partridge, Turkey, Veal and Ham, Potted Salmon, Turkey and Tongue, [illegible]ARSE and Co., Apollo-mon, Bloaters, Shrimp Paste.—P[illegible] street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BO[illegible]MBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price[illegible] Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Ga*[illegible] Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAG[illegible] condition. Birkett's [illegible] plied to the Bombay [illegible] AND CO.

TO LET Kuthoke's Building [illegible] and Co., two airy rooms with [illegible]ture or without; Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, at Curranee and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a nearly new Victoria, Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H.," care of this paper.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed, Sac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 21. Tailoring Department superintended by a 1st-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an English 4 wheel DOG-CART for pair of horses, a district Tonga and harness, a Schiedmeyer Piano, a set of Jubbulpore Tents. All in good order. Also a white Pegu Pony, strong, handsome, and quiet to ride and drive. Apply Col. GREIG, R. E., Poona.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

CHOCOLATE and MILK, Cocoa and Milk, Cocoatina, West India Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Baking Powder, Egg Powder.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

## WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

## NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES

during the last three years

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1882 there was paid | ... | £505,936-19-5 |
| ,, 1883 ,, | ... | 508,144-13-4 |
| ,, 1884 ,, | ... | 549,974-10-10 |

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad [illegible]ve notices of all places of in[illegible] [illegible]ria, &c. With a new Coloured [illegible]ing every Railway station on the Indian lines. [illegible]e eight annas. Postage Free published on the [illegible] of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]SS CUTTING

[illegible]NABLES

EVERY LADY TO [illegible]HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system [illegible] can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

### INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. | Rs. | 300 |
| Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each | ,, | 1,200 |
| Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... | ,, | 1,200 |

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India,
41, Meadow-street.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

No further decline was reported in Bar Silver in London yesterday, 48⅜d. per oz. being still Reuter's quotation, and shipments to the extent of £110,000 are advised. The effect of the previous day's movement is apparent on Indian Securities, Rupee Paper having declined ⅛, while the sterling 3½ per cent. loan has advanced ⅜. Honkong and Shanghai Bank shares have improved £1 to £61. These constitute the only changes in the usual Stock Exchange quotations, Consols coming again 100⅛ and French Rentes 109.

In the Produce markets Seeds are all as previously quoted, Linseed being firm. Wheat is dull, and London arrival quotations exhibit a decline of 1s. per quarter in No. 1 and 3d. in No. 2 Club.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was firmer in tone, the sales reaching 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Prices were unchanged both on the spot and to arrive, with the exception of an advance of 1-64d. in American Dec.-Jan. shipment. At 5 7-16d. for spot Americans the market seems to have found a level below which it declines to be forced, and that point saw a recovery of ⅛d. initiated a fortnight ago. From New York Reuter's message of yesterday has not been delivered up to the time of writing.

The market here has undergone no change. Prices are nominally unaltered, and we have not heard of anything new either in ready Cotton or deliveries.

WHEAT remains quiet in the extreme. Some little business has been done in No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-10-9, but generally sellers refuse to make any reduction, and home reports being depressed buyers are unable to pay current quotations. We quote Ekdani Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 3-13-6, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-10-9 to Rs. 3-11, Red Delhi Rs. 3-7, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 3-9 per cwt.

SEEDS maintain the same relative positions. Rapeseed is dull and in poor request at slightly easier rates. Linseed is held firmly for Rs. 6-7 per cwt., which buyers cannot pay.

FREIGHTS do not gain in strength. The s. s. Bengore Head is reported fixed for Liverpool at 18s. 9d. new scale, and steamers are now offering to fix at 20s. for Liverpool without finding takers. The following are market rates :—

Liverpool....Ready 18-9 new scale.
Continent ...... „ 18-9 to 20
Open Charter .. „ 18-9 to 20
Havre ........ „ 20 to 20-6
Marseilles ...... „ 20 payable at 2.
Trieste-Venice. „ do. at 2

EXCHANGE.—The bidding for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in Rs. 9,60,000 being taken up on Calcutta and Rs. 40,000 on Madras at an average of 1s. 6·66d., tenders at 1s. 6 21-32d. receiving 82 per cent. As compared with last week, when 1s. 6 13-16d. received in full, Government have done fairly well in the matter of rate, but it is evident that the demand is insignificant, and sterling accordingly opened here to-day with a very irregular feeling at a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday evening. That has remained the nominal level throughout the day, but the tone of the market has been weak and irregular, only one bank having been out as a drawer at the best quotation, all the others showing more disposition to buy than sell. Private paper, however, is a very scarce commodity, and low as rates are they do not seem low enough to induce merchants to sell or to develop fresh business.

Calcutta does not appear to have weakened to the same extent as here, and money there seems to be in more request, the cash balance of the Bank of Bengal having decreased 36¼ lakhs during the week.

Closing rates of exchange here to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand........ 1s. 6 19-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ............ 1s. 6 17-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight ........ 1s. 6 11-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight ...... 1s. 6¾d.
Francs, 3 months' sight 1·99

The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of silver in the Mint :—

Balance in hand on 10th Aug................Rs. 73,58,574
Silver received during the week............ „ 71,229
Rs. 74,29 803
Deduct new coin paid during the week.. „ 7,98,476
66,31,327
Silver belonging to private individuals... „ 5,447
Rs. 66,36,774
Last week .. „ 74,15,574

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weaker in tone owing to lower quotations from London. Fours for cash have receded to Rs. 98⅛, and for delivery at the end of September to Rs. 98⅜. Fours-and-a-half are still nominal at par.

SHARES.—The upward movement in Spinning and Weaving Companies still continues, our list of quotations showing a further advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. We question, however, whether buyers are quite so eager now as they were. Other things are mostly unchanged.

CROP advices may still be taken on the average as fairly favourable. The Southern Mahratta Country continues short of rain, but elsewhere the complaint is rather the other way, more particularly in Guzerat. The Chamber of Commerce reports issued to-day are as follows :—

AUGUST 20.

| PLACE. | Rainfall past 3 days. | Total Rainfall to date. | Average yearly Rainfall. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | In. | In. | |
| Agra | ·1 | 18·32 | 25·66 | Cloudy, but no rain. |
| Delhi | .. | ... | 26·92 | ... |
| Cawnpore | ·7 | 26·1 | 29·19 | Heavy continuous rain. |
| Nagpore | ... 6 | .. | 44·51 | |
| Amraoti | ·36 | 25·23 | 32·00 | Looks like clearing up; sufficient rain fallen generally. |
| Khangaum | ·81 | 14·34 | 28·55 | Looks like clearing up. |
| Barsi | ·5 | 11·75 | 23·03 | Cloudy, but no rain. |
| Bellary | ... | 8·32 | 17·64 | Bright; no sign of rain. |
| Hubli | ·43 | 11·95 | 26·45 | Looks like clearing up. |
| Dhulia | 1·11 | 8·77 | 20 97 | Do. |
| Jalgaon | 2·03 | 18·53 | 35·38 | Do. |
| Broach | 4·25 | 28·44 | 39·62 | Rain general over district, but weather looks like clearing up |
| Wudwan | 7·73 | 24·64 | 18·43 | Heavy continuous rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. |
| Veramgaum | 1·5 | 23·66 | 31·89 | Has every appearance of a continued fall. |
| Dhollera | 2·1 | 16·08 | 32·96 | Do. |
| Bhownuggur | 2·42 | 19·76 | 26·75 | Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. |

CROP REPORTS.

Agra.—Crop prospects generally good.
Delhi.—No report.
Cawnpore.—Cotton plants want fine weather.
Nagpore.—No report.
Amraoti.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Khangaum.—Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower.
Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Bellary.—More rain wanted generally.
Hubli.—More rain wanted generally.
Dhulia.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Jalgaon.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.
Broach.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Food grains doing well.
Wudwan.—Cotton plants want fine weather.
Veramgaum.—Cotton sowing in low-lying fields retarded owing to too much rain.
Dhollera.— Do. do.
Bhownuggur.—Cotton plants flourishing.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | | | Paid | Last Divi. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | all | 5 p.ct. | 72 |
| [illegible] | | | all | 10 do. | 820xd |
| [illegible] | | | all | 5 do. | 610 |
| [illegible] | 10,000 | | | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | | all | 17½ do. | 858 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | | | do. | 105 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | .. | .. | £137x |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | .. | £100 | .. | .. | £144x |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.c. | 200<br>156 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 12 | 160 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 2,625 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 10 | 221 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 2-3p.c. | 90 |
| Do. New issue | 500 | 100 | 37½ | 10 2-3p.c. | 37½xd |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 100 | | |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 660 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 470 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited | 1 250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 6 | 106<br>100 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 4,050 |
| Do. (2nd Issue) | 1,000 | 62 | 375 | 60 | 985 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 1,000 | 62 | 375 | .. | 910 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 880 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | .. | .. | .. | 6 p.ct. | 101 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,50 | 100 | 100 | .. | 44 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | ,00 | 100 | 100 | 10½ | 129 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Re. 1 | |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | .. | 5 | .. | 34 |
| Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 300 | 36 | 321 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. | 500 | 500 | 200 | 36 p. s | 360 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 22 | 340 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,000 | 50 | 22 | 1½ | |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.ct. | 100 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | ,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 2½ | 60 |
| Oriental Loan Association | ,000 | 20 | 20 | 1½ | 23 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p. s. | 95 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 11 | 345 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,500 |
| Scandy & Co., Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 8 | 90 |
| Telephone Co, Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. 1 | 15 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 110 | 1,105 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 1 | 165 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 1,000 | 1 5 | 100 | p.ct. | 150 |
| M Mody & Co., Ld. | 2,500 | 200 | 100 | 0½ | 100 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | – | 900 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 455 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 420 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 220 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 1,300 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 2 | 300 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 540 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 20 | .. | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 41½ | 217½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 50 | 1 880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 750 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 5 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 140 |
| East India Press Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,175 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 400 | 2,350 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 620 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | – | 610 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 450 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 40 | 285 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 7½ | 131½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 30 | 375 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 520 |
| New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,400 | 100 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 3 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 167½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | 100 | 520 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | – | 500 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 750 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 660 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 430 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 2 | 101 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 17½ | 325 |
| Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 740 |
| Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22½ | 500 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 9,0 0 | 100 | 100 | .. | 13 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 915 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 2 | .. | 160 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 5 | Rs. 40 | 730 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 730 |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | .. | 575 |
| Cooria Mills | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 785 |
| City of Bombay | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 840 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 235 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 735 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 6 5 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 430 |
| Gordon Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 215 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 825 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 70 | 500 | 50 | 70 | 695 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,120 |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 445 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 568 | 1,000 | 1,0 | .. | 990 |
| James Greaves Mills | 100 | 500 | 400 | .. | 400 |
| Jaffer Ali S. Co. | 1,340 | 5 0 | 50 | Rs. 40 | 550 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 1,070 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 920 |
| Kessowjee Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 880 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 3,500 | 1 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 141 |
| Madras United | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 160 | 2,500 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 670 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 1,165 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 9 | 205 |
| Morarjee Gocuidas | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,41 |
| National Spinning | 600 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .. | 650 |
| Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 5 | .. | 102xd |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| New Great Eastern | 1 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 1,015 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 1 | 665 |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 40 | Rs. 1 | 162½ |
| People of India S. & W. Company | 1,000 | 25 | 250 | 6½ | 170 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,250 | 500 | 50 | .. | 145 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,00 | 1,010 | .. | 800 |
| Ripon | 641 | 1,000 | 1,0 | .. | 730 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,500 |
| Sholapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,345 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 645 |
| Southern India | 1,900 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 410 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | 230 |
| Victoria Mills | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 600 |
| Western India S.&M. Company | 1,200 | 1 | 1,0 | Rs. 25 | 725 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klyhn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (10th August), with a general cargo, Capt. Hardwick, Mrs. Rolfs, and 40 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain Mitchell, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. M Colvil, Mr Hayes, Goomasta Parthasara thy Naidoo and 32 deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Avoca (s) | Klyhn | Zanzibar, Aug 10. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Asia (s) | Craig | Liverpool and New York. |
| | Clan Monroe (s) | Bettley | Liverpool. |

The steam-ship Burmah, Mitchell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Carthage, for London.
„ Victory, for Havre.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
16 Carlisle (s)........Taste ......Trapani, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

August 16.—Steamers Tai Sang and Arratoon Apcar. Ships Knight Commander and British Statesman. Barque Fredero Suzanne.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victory s—224 kegs paints, Abdulally Sumsoodeen; 34 packages clocks, Essoofally Heptoolla; 10 cases sheet glass, Tayebally Ebramjee; 40 bundles copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 20 cases slates, E Abdul Hussen; 250 barrels green copperas, Rogers and Co; 763 tiles copper, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victory s—50 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 1 puncheon whisky, James Connell.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—2 cases books, medicine, &c., Cooper, Madon and Co; 7 cases books, drawing materials, &c, Thacker and Co; 10 packages paper, S A S Dawood; 13 packages hams, bacon and cheese, Green and Read; 143 packages provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 10 cases books, Radabai, widow of A Sagoon; 20 cases beer, 1 case snuff and 2 cases enamelled ware, J Neuberg.
Verona s—2 cases German silver sheets, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co.
Nepaul s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ancona s—20 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—33 bales straw boards and 34 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 8 packages paints and 80 drums varnish, E E Kurwa; 50 drums linseed oil, D Sulliemanji; 33 barrels sal ammoniac, Ruttonji Vierji; 33 barrels sal ammoniac, C Ranji; 53 barrels sal ammoniac, Hemraj Bhimji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—24 cases sheet glass, Tayebally Ebramji; 15 boxes still hock, C Fleming.

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—20 cases glass beads, D P Batha and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedjid s—16,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,198¼ cwts linseed and 525 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 94 cwts gum, Valjibhoy Poonja and Co; 36 cwts gum and 15¼ cwts chandroos, Vairsey Hajee; 233 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 2 cases opium, P and O Co; 551 lbs ivory, A Blascheck and Co; 2 4 cwts gum, Bhimjibhoy Sajin.
Kangra s—62¼ cwts turmeric powder, T Chapsee; 27 cwts olibanum, Heerjeebhoy Jumall.

FOR DEMERARA.

Hereford s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—250 cwts cotton seed, Bapoobhoy Kankull; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

China s—2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Khalif s—20,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible] s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
[illegible] Spinners and Co.

KOBE.

[illegible] United Merchants Co.

[illegible]KONG.

[illegible] S N Talati; 50 bales twist, [illegible] bales twist, [illegible] Mahalakshmi S and W Co; 50 bales twist, H Essac Ellias; 100 bales twist, M Cowasjee; 2 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Teheran s—16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomunjee; 40 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 47 chests opium, H Adum Esmail; 68½ chests opium, Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, M Maneckjee; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9½ chests opium, J E Ezra; 250 cwts onions, M Hoossen; 250 cwts onions, Essa Aba.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—200 chests opium, D Sassoon; 47 chests opium, S Abraham; 27 chests opium, T Luckminarain; 17 chests opium, C Bomanjee; 10½ chests opium, J E Ezra.

## HIGH COURT—AUGUST 21.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

486—Balkrishna and B—Manilal Bhailal and another vs Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala—J C Cama.
485—J C Cama—Framjee Rustomjee Panday vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee Panday and another—Chalk and W, and B and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

109-84—Ardesir and H—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell, vs Bai Shamavahoo and another—M H Khan—Part heard.
97-82—Bomonji and H—Amature Rahiman Beebee vs Mahomedi Begum and another—Payne, G and S.
208-84—In person (a pauper)—Siwoo Krishna vs Jetha Bhara and others—Khunderao M.
226-84—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Ebrahimji and others vs Cadurbhoy Currimbhoy and others—Nanu and H, and W and Ghandy.
424 83—Payne, G and S—Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Sajunbhoy Datoobhoy and others—Ardaseer and H.
232-82—J C Cama—Haji Mahomed bin Haji Ahmed vs Aishabai and others—Payne, G and S.
215-84—Payne, G and S—Bezonji Eduljee Soonawala vs Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao M.
86-84—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Deojee vs Nensookdas Hunsraj and another—Bomanjee and H.
261-84—M M Munshi—Huriprasad Suntookram vs David Watson—Payne, G and S.
3-83—Little, S F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and another vs The steam-ship "Savitri"—Chalk and W.—(Admiralty suit.)
307-81—Little, S, F and N—Sha Welljee Natha vs Lalljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

450-84—Hore, C and B—Guja Prema and others, vs Luxmibai and another—Crawford and B, and Tyabjee and D.—Part heard.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Osman—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.
54-85—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hermusji Bottlewala and others vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another.—Ardesir and H.
179-84—Chalk and W—Panachund Mooljee and others, vs Dewsey Malloo and others—Hore, C and B.
195-84—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Pitamber, vs Narron Mooljee—J C Cama.
373-82—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Dewjee, vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Tariwala and another—J C Cama.
209-85—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others, vs. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Chalk and W.
13,843-85—Little, S, F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy—Chalk and W.—(S C Court.)
80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others, vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Elles, Br.-Gen., Md., Brigade Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 19.

Collins, Lt., By., 98th Regt., on sick leave, from Poona.
Clough, Capt. and Adj., Md. 2nd R. M. Fus., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Elles, Br.-Gen., Md., Br. Staff, to join, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 20.

Holbeche, Maj., Md. R. Fusil., on sick leave.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 19.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., from 4 p.m. till dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

The following promotions are sanctioned in "A." Company from this date, viz :—Lce Corpls P Clement and W Thorley, to be Corporals; Vols R W Hughes, J A Wilson, E McGuire, L Walsh, A Vans Pall, and J Murray, to be Lce Corporals.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 19.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ........................ 29·721
Temperature of the Air ........................ 80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ........................ 76·7
Dew Point ........................ 75·3
Relative humidity of Air ........................ ·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8) ... 6·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. 84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) .. 77·0
General Direction of Wind* .......SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ........................ 486
Fall of Rain ........................ 0·24
Total fall during month ........................ 21·72
„ „ year ........................ 48·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th ....... 1·54
* From midnight to midnight.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette, Aug. 20.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Major G R Peart, 12th Aug.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 8th July :—27th Regt Bo (Light) Infy—Jamadar Mitha Khan to be Subhedar, vice Radha Sing, pensioned, and Havaldar Laik Dinha to be Subhedar, vice Mitha Khan, promoted; and Jamadar Shazada Khan to be Subhedar, vice Abdoola Khan, pensioned, and Havaldar Aziz Khan to be Jamadar, vice Shazada Khan, promoted.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 26th July :—17th Regt Bo Infy—Havaldar-Major Guupat Guicowar to be Jamadar, vice Luximon Toruskur, deceased.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 26th June No 1 (Native) Mountain Battery—Jamadar Jowant Sing to be Subhedar and Qr-Mr Havaldar Shaik Chund to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Casseeram, pensioned.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Sub-Condr A Lawson, P W Dept.

The following promotion is ordered in the Warrant grade of the Transport Branch, Commissariat Dept :—Sub-Condr P Ivory to be Condr from 1st July 1885.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd W J Frennell, M A, Chaplain of Colaba, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th June.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt L L Fenton and Mr H F Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in charge Halar, on the 10th inst.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished :—"General. Simla, the 12th Aug. With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No. 864 G, dated the 4th May 1885, the recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Mr. Charles Prumler as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Lieut-Col R Bythell to be Cant Magte at Devlali made in Govt Notification No 4500, dated the 29th June last, is cancelled, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

With reference to Government Notification dated the 12th May investing Mr C E G Crawford under Sect 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV. of 1869) with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Ahmedabad Dist comprising the revenue districts of Kaira and Panch Mahals, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to extend Mr Crawford's jurisdiction to that part of the revenue district of Ahmedabad which is included in the local jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat to be first class third grade, Subordinate Judge at Thana vice Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Bapuji Bal, deceased, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal continuing to act as first class Subordinate Judge at Thana and Rao Saheb Harderam Anupram Munshi as first-class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia during the absence of Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat or until further orders.

Rao Sahel Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe to act as first class Subordinate Judge at Karwar during the absence of Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Savant or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre second class Subordinate Judge of Dahivadi in the Satara Dist, is transferred to Patas and Indapur in the Poona Dist.

Khan Saheb Byramji Jahangirji Rajkotwala is appointed to be a Special Magte and is invested with the powers of a Magte of the third class in the town of Nasik.

Mr Damodar Ballal Kusurkar, residing at Junnar, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Dist, vice A'zam Sadashiv Narayan Balpatki, resigned, with effect until the 31st July 1886.

Lieut-Col H J Hallowes, Comdt, Devlali Depôt, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, and in addition to his other duties, to be Cant Magte at that Station, with effect from the 4th May last.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, second class Subordinate Judge of Yaval in the Khandesh district is transferred to Callian in the Thana Dist.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak, second class Subordinate Judge of Kumta in the Kanara Dist, is transferred to Yaval in the Kandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Narotamdas, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Satara, is appointed to be second class Subordinate Judge of Madha in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, Actg Mahalkari of petha Baramati, taluka Bhimthadi, in the district of Poona, the powers of a Mamlatdar (Bombay) Act III of 1876.

Mr Bhaskarrao Venkatesh, Honry Magte of the third class at Chandori in taluka Niphad in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Nasik.

Mr Maneklal Narbheram Munshi, Actg Mamlatdar of Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, BA, substantive pro tem, Head Karkun of taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Poona.

The Hon J R Naylor availed himself from the 12th inst of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No. 4823, dated the 11th ult.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, first class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr H R Cooke, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st Sept 1885.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Inspecting Vety Surg J Anderson to carry on, in addition to his own duties, the current work of the office of the Supt, Horse-Breeding Operations, during the absence of Vety Surgn J K Grainger on privilege leave, with effect from the 5th inst.

Mr J McLeod Campbell, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for twenty-three days and extraordinary leave without pay for twenty-five days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn E Tully, L M R C S, L R C S, L R C P (Ir), Actg Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Assist- Surgn Nadarsha Hormasji Sukhia, L M and S, is appointed to the medical charge of the dispensary at Malegaon.

Assist Surgn Kaikhasru Sorabji Engineer, LM and S, is appointed to the Civil Hospital, Bijapur.

Assist Surgn Krishnaji Trimbak Gokhale, LM and S, is placed on general duty, Bombay, and attached to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

Depy Surgn Genl T G Hewlett, C I E, M R C S, Sanitary Commr for the Govt of Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th proximo.

Mr R Thom, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue in charge Uran Range, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 6th Aug 1885.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major C W MacRury to act as Sanitary Commr for the Govt of Bombay during the absence of Depy Surgn-Genl T G Hewlett, C I E, M R C S, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Mr. H. F. Beale to be an Assist Engr, first grade, with effect from 16th April 1885, published in Govt Notification No. 33, dated 15th June 1885, is on the sub pro tem. not the permanent list.

Mr G B Reid delivered over and Mr A C Boevey received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte of Ahmedabad on the 10th inst.

Mr A C Boevey delivered over and Mr Pestonji Jehangir received charge of the office of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, on the 11th inst.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

SIGHT-SAVING GLASSES.

MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which the spectacles can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eyeglasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Dr. Beaumont, Presidency Surgeon, Hyderabad, says :—Mr. Lazarus has shown me his method of testing the eyes of persons whose vision is defective and I consider that any one requiring spectacles may depend on being carefully fitted by him.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel.
No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BARRY—August 18, at Ahmedabad, Aileen Patricia, infantdaughter of J. P. Barry, A.B.M.B., Indian Medical Department, aged 5½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BREMNER—August 15, at No. 3, Church Road, Howrah, the wife of W. M. Bremner, of a daughter.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A NATIVE."—Your letter introduces into the discussion elements which have no proper place in it. It can be, and, as a matter of fact, has hitherto been, treated without regard to the incident that the defendant was a European, and one of his judges a native.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

THE India Office have prepared an admirable map for the illustration of the measures for placing the north-west frontier of India, in the words of the Speech from the Throne, "in a condition of adequate defence." The feature of most urgent interest in the map is, of course, the extension of what is still called the Kandahar State Railway from Sibi to Quetta and beyond Shebo. Subsidiary to this is an important military road extending from Dera Ghazi Khan through the Thal and Chotiali country to Amadun, a point near which the railway bifurcates north-westward towards Shebo and Kandahar, and southwards towards Quetta. The road has not yet taken its place in the schedule of sanctioned projects, but of its importance there can be no doubt. It would, in case of necessity, allow of an advance to the Pishin along converging lines; it would relieve pressure upon the railway, and, according to some estimates, would supply a cooler and a healthier route than the more expeditious railway route *viâ* Sibi. Roughly speaking, the Kandahar railroad and the proposed military road through the Thal and Chotiali country would constitute two sides of an almost equilateral triangle, of which the Indus Valley Railway from Rohri to Mooltan would form the base. An important feeder for the road has been projected in a short stretch of railroad which, starting from the Indus Valley line at Sher Shah, south of Mooltan, will connect Dera Ghazi Khan with the great frontier railway whose great strategic defect is that at many points it is so far on the hither side of the frontier. This, however, is only part of a much larger scheme which will shortly be undertaken. Half-way between Sher Shah and Dera Ghazi Khan the branch line from the Indus Valley Railway to the latter post will be joined by a line beginning at Guzerat, on the Lahore and Peshawur line, running westward, and then sharply turning southward and so following the course of the Indus to the Sher Shah and Dera Ghazi Khan branch. It is of some importance to know that this railway will not repeat the stategic mistake which was made when the Indus Valley line was laid, for the whole distance from Kurrachee to Sukkur, on the right bank of the Indus. The line will run behind the great river, and will thus derive all the protection that a broad stream upon one of its flanks can give to a line of advance. And the scheme of frontier defence does not end here. A great military road is projected, with the object first of connecting the Khushalgarh terminus of the Punjab Northern State Railway with the frontier at Kohat, and then of running parallel with the frontier through Edwardesabad to Dera Ismail Khan. Further in the interior there is the sanctioned line of railway which will connect the arsenal of Ferozepore with the great trunk lines of Northern India—a project whose necessity has for years been insisted upon.

Of the great defensive value of the scheme exhibited in this map there can be no doubt. Its chief purpose is to make the existing lines more available for the purposes of frontier defence; to provide an alternative line of advance into Western Afghanistan by which troops and material can in case of need be sent into the country *viâ* Mooltan, and so preventing a block upon the Kandahar line; and to give greater facilities for moving troops from one point to another within the frontier. It is scarcely too much to say that when the whole of the projects marked out in this map have been executed the conditions of frontier defence, from Peshawur to Kurrachee, will be altered, and the alteration will be entirely and indubitably in our favour. For we shall be able to move along our frontier as easily as we are now able to move towards it, and in advancing beyond it in the direction of Kandahar to enjoy to the full the advantage of having two lines instead of one. And yet the map has at least one conspicuous blank which a Government in search of a perfect system of strategic railways, and possessing the means for realising the best ideal of Simla, would not be content long to leave unfilled. It is an old theme, the absence of any direct railway communication between the Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind and the adjacent Punjab country. The vast deserts of Sind and Rajputana lie between us and the frontier, and they are held to be as impassable by railway as, for example, the Transcaspian steppes were held to be impassable by the Russian railway engineers until these enterprising men laid down a railway from Krasnovodsk to Askabad, and promised to carry it as much further as the generals might wish. But with us a large railway project is usually looked upon, as it is not looked upon by Russian soldiers and statesmen, in the light of an investment, and thus far every scheme for establishing direct connection between the Bombay Presidency and the Sind system of railways has been held to be hopelessly shut out from consideration by the solemn finding of an eminent railway administrator that of the only two practicable routes neither could pay, so that if ever constructed it would be for political and military reasons only. For this reason, although seven years ago a strong party of Royal Engineers reconnoitred the country, and no fewer than four routes were prospected, no scheme has yet found its way into a schedule, and the subject, whenever it has been discussed, has never met with more than academic treatment. As Colonel Stanton observed in his Administration Report for 1881-2—"It was well known that such a line would not be a success commercially, as the country throughout is poor, and a great deal of it absolute desert; but strategically the line has considerable importance, as it would enable troops from Bombay to be thrown into Sind or along the lower part of the western frontier with a minimum of difficulty."

Some day it may be thought worth while to consider whether the political and military advantages of filling up this huge hiatus in the railway system of Western India would repay the sacrifices that it might be necessary to make in order to secure them. They do not always manage these things better in Russia, but we can well imagine the solution which the Russian Minister of War would give to the problem. There are two practicable schemes, one of which connecting Hyderabad (Sind) with Deesa and Palhanpur, would cost 316 lakhs, while the other, joining the B. B. and C. I. system at or near Wadhwan, and traversing the State of Cutch on its way, would cost 397 lakhs, both estimates including fifty lakhs for a bridge over the Indus at Kotri. These are the only schemes in the pigeon-holes of the Railway Department, but there are others in the air which are sure to be discussed. If no commercial justification can be pleaded for a new railway to the Indus—though that is an assumption which some authorities now hesitate to make—then the line would have to be made for strategic purposes, pure and simple, and the question would have to be determined whether Hyderabad would be the point to which it ought to be directed. Sukkur would in some respects be a more suitable point of junction with the Indus Valley line. But Palhanpur, well though it might serve as a starting point for a line to Hyderabad, would not do if Sukkur were to be the objective. The claims of Ajmere would no doubt be carefully considered in this connection, and if they were conceded the line would run through Jodhpore and Jeysulmere. Ajmere has also been mentioned as the point of departure for a line through Bikaneer to Bhawulpur, a station on the Indus to the south of Mooltan. The advantage of Ajmere as a starting point would be that while a line commencing there would at once tap Western India, by the Rajputana line, and Central India, by the Malwa line, it would equally serve for passing through troops from the North-West Provinces and Bengal. Here, however, would come in, to the vexation of whomsoever might try to construct a feasible scheme for connecting the frontier with Western and Central India by way of Ajmere, the unpardoned and unpardonable blunder of laying down a trunk line like the Rajputana and Malwa on the metre gauge. The Government of India are definitely committed to the principle that trunk lines shall henceforth be constructed on the broad gauge, and so long as the Rajputana-Malwa line remain "unconverted"—which probably means until the end of the century at the least—so long will there be at least one grave reason against making Ajmere the starting point of a railway to the Indus. But the whole question is still so far removed from the range of practical railway policy that whenever it comes forward for solution the break of gauge on the great western lines will no longer stand in the way. Meanwhile, there is no reason why the subject should be treated as one out of reach of discussion, and the Government of India would throw a desirable light upon it if they were to send reconnoitring parties into the Rajputana Desert, to conduct an examination similar to that which was carried on in the Sind Desert in 1878.

---

AN instance of the lead which the Parsee community has always taken in matters educational is found in the twenty-seventh annual report of a society that has taken upon itself the spread of vernacular education amongst Parsee girls. The report shows that the society has been doing much good work steadily, and has been the means of taking elementary education almost to the very doors of the Parsee middle-class. By establishing schools in different parts of the town, and offering scholarships and prizes to successful students, a very large number of little girls have been induced to receive education in the society's schools. The ages of the girls who attend these schools vary from five to fifteen, and they receive instruction in the vernacular, in arithmetic, the elements of history and geography, and in sewing and knitting. It is satisfactory to find that year by year a large increase in the number of girls is noticeable. Last year the total number on the rolls of the society was 684, which was 70 in excess of the previous year's total. A feature of this educational system is the small cost it entails on the parents. The fees in the higher classes are never more than a rupee a month, while in the lower classes only half a rupee a month is demanded. These schools have made great progress since the appointment of female teachers, who are almost universally employed in them. Thanks to the liberal support granted to it by the members of the community, the society's funds are in a very satisfactory condition.

---

THE prospects of the Sind Arts College scheme are now very promising. We learn that the four city municipalities have consented to budget for Rs. 10,500 every year as their contribution towards the maintenance of the college, and that several town municipalities, as well as the district boards of Hydrabad, Shikarpore, and Jacobabad, have voted handsome donations. The private subscriptions now amount to Rs. 55,000, and the promoters promise to increase this sum to Rs. 75,000. The Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the college fund. He is the first of the native princes who has responded to the appeal of the college fund committee with a promptness and liberality which are highly appreciated.

---

THE Forest Commission recently appointed by the Bombay Government will be formally opened by H. E. the Governor in the Council Hall at Poona on Thursday next. After the formal opening at Poona the Commission will re-assemble, on a date to be fixed hereafter, at Thana.

## THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your interesting article of to-day on these tribunals you quote Mr. Sumner Maine as speaking of their procedure, which is the French procedure, as "perhaps the most dilatory procedure in the world." I must say one word in favour of an institution to which I confess myself still strongly attached. It is curious that Continental critics advance that very same charge against our English courts of justice. They say we take such pains to turn out an absolutely perfect article that no sensible man will stand the loss of time and money involved in an English law-suit. In order to enable the public to make a comparison between the two systems, I will give some results of my nine years' experience as an Egyptian judge.

1. The greatest delay of a suit between summons and decision, which the parties did not themselves cause, was, at our busiest time, nine months.

2. The Appeal Court disposed of an average of twenty cases a week, and the average costs paid by the losing party were about twenty to thirty pounds, the sum being always fixed by the judge who wrote the judgment.

3. I can only remember one case going into a second day in the courts of first instance. As a rule, four or five suits would be disposed of in the course of the day. This great expedition came, however, partly from the almost entire absence of oral evidence, and the entire absence of cross-examination, which were to my mind, however, very grave defects in the system.

4. The costs in first instance were always fixed, as in appeal, by the judge who delivered judgment, and they averaged about 500 francs. This extremely low scale of costs, of course, precluded the existence of a very high-class and able bar, such as the bar of Calcutta or Bombay.

5. I only once heard an argument as to admissibility of evidence. Before trial counsel exchanged formal notes of the evidence they proposed to adduce. What was objected to was not, as a rule, brought forward; but objections were very rare. They trusted to the court, composed of men of judicial experience, to give to each proof the value it deserved. The principle of counsel admitting all they can, instead of disputing everything on technical grounds, would, of course, be very dangerous with a jury, but Continental jurists argue there is little risk with a judge, whilst it certainly is a great saving of time.

6. The almost invariable rule was that only one counsel was employed on each side; two would be disallowed in costs. But the rule worked badly in complicated cases.

7. Long oral arguments were discouraged, in fact, counsel were stopped if they spoke for more than two hours; but "conclusions" or written points of arguments by counsel were always put in as supplementary to the speeches, and carefully considered by the judges. In fact, the chief judicial work was done out of court. It was a rule of court that the decision must be given either *séance tenante*, or not later than eight days after the hearing. Every judgment gave reasons for the decision.

The chief faults of the system were two. Each court was overmanned. There were three European judges as well as two natives always in first instance: five Europeans and three natives in appeal. This division of the judicial responsibility generally ended in most of the courts paying very little attention to the proceedings and agreeing at the close with the President. I very much prefer the one judge system. The second fault is a still graver one. The admission of evidence of which I have spoken was carried to the very opposite extreme of the English system. English lawyers often treat a suit like a game of chess, where each party does his best to hide the motive of every move. Foreign advocates not only disclose their whole case, and give every kind of inspection voluntarily before trial, but they admit almost every kind of secondary evidence without question. Their principle is that the court takes it *quantum valeat*. In consequence the evidence in most cases was documentary, and witnesses were heard comparatively rarely. The evidentiary importance of witnesses may be overrated in countries where oaths do not seem to bind litigants, and where truth has to be seen through the obscure medium of interpretation. But it certainly would seem better to hear, at any rate, the parties on their oath. I once, in a shipping case, insisted on witnesses being examined, and spent two days in hearing them. But I was blamed for wasting time. The judges really preferred to trust exclusively to the correspondence of the parties, their documents, their books, and the statements of their counsel. Little confidence was placed in evidence on oath, and an ordinarily signed document was treated as equal to an affidavit. Books, by the way, had to be kept in a certain way, and no books were admitted in evidence which had not been verified once a year by an officer of the court as properly kept. There was also a rule that every firm should register its partnership name, and the names of the persons who composed it. It would be difficult for Indian native firms under such a rule to retain their present inconveniently chameleon-like character.

However, I must not take up too much space. I will only add that in spite of grave faults the international courts have taken firm root in Egypt, the public were satisfied, and "a more dilatory form of procedure" can perhaps be found nearer home.—Yours, &c.

Aug. 20. J. SCOTT.

## MUNICIPAL WAYS AND MEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon on the poor natives of this town by giving this letter a space in your columns. From the report of the proceedings of the last Town Council meeting, I find that the Finance Committee have, in order to meet the expenses of the Tansa scheme, recommended an increase of town duty on ghee, fire-wood, and sugar. As these articles of necessity are already subject to duty, a small increase on them would lead native dealers to run up the prices. This would tell heavily on the poor middle-class people, who at present find it very difficult to make both ends meet. The deficit of Rs. 3,00,000 would, I think, be well met by fixing a small town duty on piece-goods, provisions, toys, and fancy goods—articles largely used by the rich, who would not feel the burden at all. It would be, under the circumstances, an act of justice on the part of the Council to reconsider the matter before it is submitted to the Corporation.—Yours &c. E. S. COOPER.

## THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent, "An Old Schoolboy," as to the desirability of having a clergyman as headmaster of the B. E. S. Schools. The headmaster, in my opinion, should be a man of the "Muscular Christianity" type; one who would ungrudgingly devote a part of his leisure to associating with the boys, and thereby winning their confidence and esteem. Clergymen of this type have held the appointment before, with great advantage to the society and its pupils. Why not have a clergyman headmaster again? Gentlemen such as I have described are to be found in India. ANOTHER OLD SCHOOLBOY.

## THE BOMBAY RACES.

IN our issue of to-day will be found the prospectus of the next Bombay races. It will be observed that the stewards have arranged races for the 20th, 23rd, 25th, and 27th February, and that twenty events in all have been distributed over these days, the aggregate values being Rs. 10,700; inclusive of His Highness Aga Khan's Purse of Rs. 1,000 and a cup of the value of Rs. 1,300 presented by the Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay. Those gentlemen who have interested themselves in the ensuing meeting and have enabled it to stand favourable comparison with its predecessor of this year are deserving of congratulation. But their task must seem to them to be most discouraging, and the prospects of racing in Bombay are far from satisfactory. The collection of race funds in Bengal would not appear to be a matter of such difficulty and disappointment as it is here; and the result is that owners take horses to Calcutta from all parts of India, the racing is good, the Calcutta meetings are looked forward to eagerly, and it is worth while for first-class horses to be sent by their respective stables to compete for the stakes offered. But in Bombay this healthy state of affairs does not obtain; the prizes are niggardly, the stables which are represented are almost entirely confined to the local Arab and Persian communities, and most of the interest displayed in the event by the general public is aroused entirely by the bookmakers. In order to emphasise this contention a comparison may be drawn with Calcutta in regard to next year's races. There will be twenty events on the cards for next February, and the value of the prizes is Rs. 10,700. This gives an average of Rs. 535 per race. The principal items in the programme are :—1—The Mahomedan Cup of Rs. 1,300; 2—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse of Rs. 1,000; 3—Second Dealers Plate, Rs. 1,000; 4—Western India T. C. Handicap, Rs. 1,000; 5—The Derby, Rs. 1,000. These five races therefore absorb Rs. 5,300, or close upon one-half the whole fund. There are also four races of Rs. 500 each, six of Rs. 400 each, three of Rs. 300 each, and one of Rs. 100. Eliminating the first five races, it reduces the average value of the remaining fifteen "minor" events to Rs. 360 each. Now, turn to the Calcutta list. There they have as many as thirty events on their prospectus, and the aggregate value is Rs. 44,630—an average of Rs. 1,487 per race. Bombay's similarly calculated, is Rs. 535. Calcutta's chief items are :—The Viceroy's Cup (with added money), Rs. 5,000; 2—H. H. the Maharaja of Durbungah's Cup of £150 (or say Rs. 2,000), together with a purse of 80 goldmohurs (say Rs. 1,280) Rs 3,280; 3—H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Cup, Rs. 3,000; 4—Challenge Stakes, Rs. 3,000; 5—The Merchants' Cup, Rs. 2,500; 6—Drawing-room Stakes, Rs. 2,000; 7—The Trials, Rs. 2,000; 8—The Colonials, Rs. 2,000; 9—The Grand Annual, Rs. 2,000. The value of these nine races comes to Rs. 24,780, or more than double the grand total for Bombay. Amongst their "minor" races the Calcutta folk have three races of Rs. 1,500 each, one of Rs. 1,450 (a cup given by tradesmen and money added from the fund), six of Rs. 1,000 each, four of Rs. 800 each, two of Rs. 600 each, and seven of Rs. 500 each. To the credit of the Calcutta races be it said, they have no race of the value of Rs. 100. Adopting a similar procedure in regard to the Bombay races, and eliminating the nine chief events specially mentioned above, we have twenty-one races left, with Rs. 19,850 divided amongst them, and giving an average of Rs. 945 for each. Our average for "minor" gallops is Rs. 360, and with only fifteen races as compared with twenty-one. This comparison brings out the condition of Bombay very strongly. Is it not possible to rectify the state of affairs now existing? Where is our Governor's cup; where are our Maharajas, similar to the generous Lords of Durbungah and Cooch Behar; where are our merchants and tradesmen?

## MOUNTED SPORTS.

THERE was a very good attendance at these sports yesterday—a fact which goes far to prove their popularity. The items on the programme brought out very large fields, notably for the bucket and the cheroot, umbrella, and saddling, races. There were three heats in the postilion race, Barton on Middy with Woman's Rights winning the second and final heats. The following were the items and their results :—

TENT-PEGGING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bankier | 1 |
| Mr. L. Barton | 2 |
| Mr. Rivett-Carnac | 3 |
| Mr. Arthur | 4 |

BUCKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Macrae | 1 |
| Mr. Barton | 2 |
| Mr. Arthur | 3 |
| Mr. Bankier | 4 |

CHEROOT, UMBRELLA, AND SADDLING RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Savile | 1 |
| Mr. Arthur | 2 |
| Mr. Bankier | 3 |

POSTILION RACE ON THE FLAT.

First heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bankier's Tommy Dodd and Sindee | 1 |
| Mr. Gray's Mona and Nora | 2 |
| Mr. Savile's Broad Arrow and Lancer | 3 |

Second heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Barton's Middy and Woman's Rights | 1 |
| Mr. Symons's Butcher Boy | 2 |
| Mr. Ker's Sowar and Flea | 3 |

Final heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Barton | 1 |
| Mr. Symons | 2 |
| Mr. Bankier | 3 |

## PUBLICATION OF LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, a reference made by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, in the case of the Empress against Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapurjee, publisher of the *Satya Mitra* newspaper, was heard before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, appeared for Government; and Mr. Dinshah, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshah, for the accused.

The following was the reference made by Mr. P. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, on the 16th June last:—I have the honour to submit for the opinion of the High Court a question of law which has arisen in the hearing of a case pending before me, in which Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapurjee is charged with publishing an advertisement in the *Satya Mitra*, a Gujaratee weekly newspaper, relating to a lottery of £20,000 on the Melbourne Cup Race, contrary to the provisions of section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code. This section provides that whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government, and whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing any thing for the benefit of any person on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any lot, number, or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished, &c.; that is, according to my view of the law, these acts will constitute an offence within the meaning of section 40 of the Indian Penal Code when committed in British India. But the question arises whether, as in the case before me, the lottery is not to be held in British India, it does not come within the description of a lottery not authorised by Government. And further, whether the publication contemplated by section 294 A should not be a publication on behalf of the person making it. The accused has undertaken to discontinue publishing the advertisement in the *Satya Mitra*.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Are Government desirous that this reference should be made?

Mr. Dinshah.—No, my lord, the magistrate himself has made the reference.

The Advocate-General said there was no conviction in the case yet. Before proceeding with the case, the magistrate desired to have the opinion of the High Court on two points of law. So far as the present case was concerned, it was not of much importance, for the accused had undertaken to discontinue the publication of the advertisement, and he would not press for any heavy fine, but the questions which arose out of the case were of very great importance. If the court held that the act of the accused was not an offence, it would be necessary to have the law amended at once. The first question was whether the publication in an Indian newspaper of this Australian lottery came within the meaning of section 294A., and whether the act was punishable under that section? The other question was whether the accused was guilty under the second clause of that section. The court, it was submitted, would have no difficulty in deciding these questions. It was plain that the object of the section would be entirely defeated, and India would be flooded with foreign lotteries, if it was held that the publication did not come under section 294. Great mischief would be done, and there would be just the same temptation as before the passing of the section. The great evil of these lotteries was that they swept over such a wide area, and that was the reason why steps were taken in England and other countries to put a stop to them. The Government of India could not punish a man who was drawing a lottery at Melbourne; and a lottery there was not one authorised by the Government of India. Victoria being a British colony, the Advocate-General had no doubt that the holding of lotteries there was punishable. The Governor-General had power to allow lottery advertisements to be published in connection with charitable purposes, &c. The learned counsel had seen at Government House, Bombay, an advertisement in connection with the Scottish Art Union; and no doubt the Governor was satisfied that that lottery had been sanctioned by the Governor-General before taking a step which would otherwise be a breach of the law. The advertisement in this instance was published in flaring colours in English. It offered £15,000 in prizes, while the remaining £5,000 was to be employed by the Australian Turf Club in making up a book on the cup and other races. The only thing that could have influenced the magistrate to make the reference was the case of the Empress *vs.* Moorga Chetty, Indian Law Reports, 5 Bombay, p. 338, in which Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Melvill, in differing from Mr. Justice West, held that the offence of receiving stolen property in India could only refer to property stolen in India, whereas Mr. Justice West held that property stolen was stolen property wherever it was stolen. The Advocate-General, however, said he saw no analogy between this case and that of Moorga Chetty. He thought that, like himself, their lordships were pestered from time to time with communications about [illegible] held at Hamburg and other [illegible] done by the [illegible] then a man [illegible] vertisement [illegible] proprietor in [illegible] publisher of the [illegible] The mischief [illegible] like that, the man [illegible] but the court would [illegible] liable, for the mischief [illegible] Supposing a man were [illegible] publisher of a newspaper [illegible] both the writer and the [illegible] guilty of defamation. The word [illegible] were clearly defined, but there was [illegible] tion given of the word "publish." [illegible] of the old English Lottery Act, Act [illegible] was detailed the case of the King *vs.* S[illegible] was heard by three judges, including [illegible] Justice Kenyon. The latter said there w[illegible] in the case to narrow the meaning of [illegible] 'publishing;' and that he wished it to be understood that even a person distributing handbills would be equally liable. No doubt a person distributing handbills in Bombay would be liable under the second clause of section 294. The case of the King *vs.* Smith was really the only case decided with regard to the publication of a lottery. The Advocate-General asked the court to answer the magistrate's two questions to the effect that section 294 applied to any person publishing in India an advertisement about a lottery not authorised by Government, whether that lottery was to be drawn in India or a foreign country.

Mr. Dinshah, for the accused, said his client was no doubt in entire ignorance as to the state of the law in regard to lotteries. The advertisement had in fact appeared in influential newspapers, such as the *Pioneer* and others; so that it was evident that the general public did not know what the law was in the matter. Mr. Dinshaw commented at great length upon the wording of section 294 and of Act 5 of 1844, on which that section was founded. He had not been able to find any decision under the latter. In the present case if the office was kept in India the accused would be liable to punishment. Mr. Dinshaw referred to several English cases, and expressed a hope that the court would see its way to narrow the construction of the wording of the section, and give his client the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai, in disposing of the matter, said it did not matter where the lottery was to be drawn, whether in British India or out of it; and a person publishing in British India a notice regarding a lottery not authorised by Government was liable to be punished under section 294 of the Penal Code. There was no definition in the Code of the word "publishing," and their lordships must therefore take that word in its ordinary sense. They had the authority of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon on the point. In delivering judgment in the case of the King *vs.* Smith, his lordship expressed very clearly what the word "publishing" meant. He held that not only by publishing in a newspaper, but by publishing in any other way, a person would be equally liable, and that even a distribution of handbills would be liable to punishment. The second paragraph of the section was answered by the answer given to the first. If a narrow construction was put upon the second paragraph, the mischief sought to be avoided by the Legislature would not be removed in the least. The chance of conviction in the case of any office being kept in British India for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government would be small indeed. Still, people who desire to draw lotteries not authorised by Government could very easily go to places out of British India, such as Nowsaree, which was so near their own doors, and there keep an office. In that case, how could the mischief of people being drawn i[illegible] tion be avoided? Paragraph 2 of [illegible] ed to the court to make the p[illegible] proposal of any such lottery puni[illegible]

With regard to the question of c[illegible] said that the magistrate himself had made the reference, and that his client had not even been summoned to appear before the magistrate.

The Advocate-General thought the magistrate made the reference at the suggestion of the Government Solicitor.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai said this was a matter of great public interest, but under the circumstances no order would be made as to costs.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE PUNJAB AND AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 20.

The selection of a successor to General Kennedy, of the Punjab Frontier Force, has not yet been notified, but it is likely that Colonel Macqueen, Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, will be selected.

Colonel Mirza Ataullah Khan, British Agent at the Court of the Amir of Afghanistan, reached Kabul on the 9th inst. He was received with great pomp and ceremony, and was met by a guard of honour on the frontier.

Colonel Conway-Gordon is regarded as manager-designate of the Punjab and Scinde railway system when the Government takes over the line at the end of the year. The appointment would be a very popular one. Colonel Conway-Gordon is well-known at Lahore, where he raised and commanded the first volunteer cavalry corps in India.

Mr. Jabez Lightfoot and Mr. Connolly, of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, are to be appointed Examiner and Deputy Examiner respectively of railway accounts under the Government on the 1st January.

## SIR RIVERS THOMSON AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUG. 20.

Sir Rivers Thompson and party arrived at midnight yesterday in the s. s. Tibre. The Acting Governor was unable to receive him. Every place is full for the races. Sir Rivers is staying for a few days with the Hon. Mr. Bosanquet in a roomy mansion on the shore, which is very cool and pleasant. Next week the party proceed to Kandy, on the hills. The sanitarium, it is feared, is too cold.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4⅝ |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] cent. Rupee Paper | 76¼ |
| do. | 77¼ |
| Consols for account | 100⅛ |
| French Rentes | 1029 |
| Sterling Loan | 102½ |
| Bar Silver | 48⅜ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares | £81 |

Arrivals.—Ischulva and Dunedin.

[illegible] last the Commissioner of Police drew the attention of Government to an advertisement published in the *Satya Mitra*, a Gujeratee weekly newspaper, of a lottery of £20,000 on the Melbourne Cup Race, adding that the Public Prosecutor, to whom the advertisement had been shown, was of opinion that the publisher had rendered himself liable to a prosecution under section 294 A. of the Indian Penal Code, unless the lottery had been published with the sanction of Government. No such sanction had been given, and Government instructed the Public Prosecutor to institute proceedings against the publisher of the *Satya Mitra*. In the following month Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapurjee, the publisher, was charged before Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, with publishing the advertisement. Mr. Ryan did not dispose of the case, but made a reference to the High Court on the following points:—1. Whether, when the lottery is not to be held in British India, it does not come within the description of a lottery not authorised by Government? 2. Whether the publication contemplated by section 294 A. should not be a publication on behalf of the person making it? The reference was heard before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn at the High Court yesterday. The Advocate-General, on behalf of Government, argued that the accused had rendered himself liable to the provisions of the Code; but he did not press for any heavy punishment, as the accused had discontinued the publication of the advertisement. The learned counsel submitted that any person publishing in India an advertisement about a lottery not authorised by Government, whether that lottery was to be drawn in India or a foreign country, was liable to punishment. Their lordships held that it did not matter where a lottery was to be drawn, whether in British India or out of it; and that a person publishing in British India a notice regarding a lottery not authorised by Government was liable to be punished under section 294 of the Penal Code.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the orders imposing quarantine at Aden on vessels arriving from Kurrachee have been withdrawn.

THE prospectus of the Mhow and Central India Races which was published on Wednesday was supplied us in error. The authorised prospectus will be published later.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HEWLETT, C.I.E., Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, takes three months' privilege leave from the 15th prox. Surgeon-Major C. [illegible] MacRury will act as Sanitary Commissioner during his absence.

MR. H. R. COOKE, C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, and [illegible]geon E. Tully privilege leave for two months.

THE Rev. W. J. Ffennell, M.[illegible], Chaplain of Colaba, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 20th June last.

THE appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Bythell as Cantonment Magistrate at Deo[illegible] is cancelled, and his services replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Hallowes has been temporarily appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate.

A SUM of one lakh and seventy [illegible]sand rupees is to be paid to the proprietors of the land which has been expropriated for the purpose of the Marmagoa Railway line.

THERE were nine deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ended 18th inst. In the Presidency cholera existed in parts of eighteen talukas. Kurrachee, 13 cases, 9 deaths; Shikarpur, 34 fresh attacks, 34 deaths; Ahmedabad, 30 cases, 16 deaths; Panch Mahals, 10 cases, 6 deaths; Kaira, 42 attacks, 23 deaths; Broach, 31 cases, 16 deaths; Khandeish 138 cases, 60 deaths; Nassik, 187 cases, 81 deaths; Thana, 103 cases, 70 deaths; Rutnagherry, 8 cases, 3 deaths; Poona, 375 cases, 181 deaths; Ahmednuggur, 122 cases, 56 deaths; Sholapore, 251 cases, 95 deaths; Satara, 990 cases, 449 deaths; Belgaum, 132 cases, 66 deaths; Rajkot, 8 cases, 4 deaths; Wadhwan, 6 cases, 2 deaths. The general summary of the season reports states that there has been good rain throughout the Presidency. The general prospects are greatly improved. More rain is urgently wanted in parts of Sholapore and and Bijapore. The crops are injured by insects in parts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier. Scarcity of fodder exists in parts of Nassik, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, and Bijapore, and of water in parts of Sholapore. Fever prevails in parts of nine, cattle-disease in parts of seven, and small-pox in parts of three districts.

ACCORDING to the Allahabad paper, it is not yet settled what direction the Sind-Pishin Railway will take in order to gain a temporary terminus beyond the Khojuk—temporary in the sense that [illegible] extension of the line to Kandahar is a [illegible] of time only. Various surveys will be made [illegible] Khojak and Gwaja passes and the country [illegible] It the geological examina[illegible] shows that a tunnel is [illegible] the line pro[illegible] [illegible]mran range [illegible]

[illegible] an reports [illegible] t recently [illegible] e manager [illegible] spent the [illegible] home to [illegible] the sta[illegible] was left [illegible] e tried to [illegible] darkness [illegible] ficult one, [illegible] a bridge [illegible] ly fifteen [illegible] cated his [illegible] f. There [illegible] d owing [illegible] ed. He [illegible] so, but [illegible] y, with [illegible] nd and [illegible] g from [illegible] orning, [illegible] tate of [illegible]

[illegible] es the [illegible] case. "It [illegible] ; it is not [illegible] sentences. It [illegible]—a Civilian of [illegible] er able to form an [illegible] on, of the credibility [illegible] eir evidence in his presence, [illegible] at a distance who have nothing more tha[illegible] record of the proceedings to go upon. The public may be excused for thinking that if a district magistrate is so incapable of weighing the gravity of an offence as to inflict a punishment less than one-sixth of what the merits of the case demand with due regard to the safety of the public, then he should be relieved of his judicial functions. The new Governor of Bombay has shown in connection with the Maconochie case a morbid sentimentality that is much to be regretted. It is now in his power to efface to some extent the unfavourable impression caused by his extreme severity to Mr. Maconochie, by complying with the prayer of the memorialists who have asked for Catley's release. The High Court has strained a point to effect Catley's repunishment. It has employed a weapon that should only be used on the very rare occasions when there is no room for doubt that a lower court has been grossly misled. Catley may have been guilty of an error of judgment, or of eyesight; but it was too bad to hunt the poor fellow down, after he had worked out his firstsentence, and recovered his freedom."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in reviewing the report on the administration of criminal justice in the Punjab during 1884, remarks:—"There has been a slight decrease in the number of offences affecting human life, but the number of murders is rather in excess of that of the year 1883, and the Lieutenant-Governor again regrets to have to notice the unsatisfactory statistics for the Peshawar District, which contrast unfavourably even with those of the past year; for, while seventy-seven cases were reported in the year under review as against seventy-three in 1883, in only forty-six cases (against fifty-three in 1883) were any persons brought to trial. The number of persons convicted was, indeed, in 1884 nineteen and in 1883 only fourteen; but viewing the results obtained in the adjacent district of Rawal Pindi, where out of thirty true cases twenty-seven were brought to trial, and seventeen persons convicted, and making allowance for the fact that the Peshawar District is contiguous to the frontier, Sir Charles Aitchison considers that determined efforts must be made to prevent the sacrifice of human life which is now a reproach to the administration. The attention of the Commissioner of Peshawar has already been called to this subject, and he has been requested to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with a clear and exhaustive report on the whole question of the criminal administration of the Peshawar District. If the present lawlessness is, as has been stated, partly due to the apathy and remissness of the Khans and other leading men, the duties and responsibilities of their positions must be brought home to them. The recent establishment of the Border Militia, and the consequent separation of frontier watch and ward from the ordinary duties of the regular constabulary force, should tend to foster the general efficiency of the District Police, and His Honour trusts that the statistics of next year will show more satisfactory results.

A MEETING was held on Monday in the Doveton College, Madras, for the purpose of promoting combination among Europeans and the descendants of Europeans domiciled in India. Mr. P. Macfadyen presided, and Mr. F. T. Atkins was the principal speaker. Mr. J. Davis, one of the founders of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of Southern India, proposed a resolution declaring any measure having a tendency to reduce the descendants of Europeans domiciled in India to a lower level than that their forefathers occupied to be opposed to the traditions of England, and injurious to their interest. Another resolution was also adopted, in which the meeting considered the conduct of Government in refusing to admit the descendants of Europeans domiciled in India into British regiments, and its further refusal to establish regiments into which they might be enrolled as soldiers for the defence of the Empire, implied a distrust in the loyalty of the community, a disregard for its interests, and was opposed to the spirit of Her Majesty's proclamation. "Therefore this meeting desires His Excellency the Viceroy to inform it whether this policy of exclusion is to continue, and if so, why?"

WHILE England (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is hesitating about her telegraph scheme at home, clear only on one point, that there must be reform, Germany comes forward with proposals that may affect all Europe. The congress about to be opened at Berlin can only fail to produce great beneficial results by the introduction of unworthy jealousies between rival States. England seems to have exhausted her power by her one splendidly successful innovation of the penny post. We gave Europe its first lesson, but now in these and kindred matters every country in it has something to teach us. It is well at least to be able to learn. Germany will propose a uniform tariff for telegrams between any two European States. The charge is to be uniform and the rate is to be moderate. It will not indeed have the simplicity of the international post-card, but at least the aim and direction will be the same. How great is the need of reform a few illustrations will show. You can telegraph from Rome to the French frontier at the rate of a halfpenny a word. You can telegraph from the frontier to Paris for another halfpenny a word, but a telegram from one capital to the other is charged twopence a word. There are many similar anomalies which really need only to be exposed to be redressed.

*Nature* has republished from an American source an article by Professor Graham Bell on a method of detecting the proximity of impediments, such as icebergs, at sea, and thus preventing collisions, proposed by Mr. Frank Della Torre, of Baltimore. By means of experiments with blank cartridge, fired from a musket with a speaking-trumpet attached to the muzzle, it has been found that even passing tug-boats will give back echoes. Had shots been fired periodically from the City of Berlin, says Professor Bell, it can hardly be doubted that the presence of an obstacle ahead would have been discovered in time to prevent the collision with an iceberg which actually occurred recently. A steam-whistle or siren with a projecting apparatus like the speaking trumpet attached would, Mr. Della Torre argues, prove as efficient as a gun.

MR. T. H. DARWIN is making progress with the biography of his father. The volume, it is stated, will contain an interesting account of Darwin's method of research, and for the first time the public will have presented to them a true picture of the great naturalist's home and daily life. It is anticipated that the book will be issued by Mr. Murray before the year is out.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. R. PEART, Staff Corps, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAJOR HAMILTON, 9th Foot, at present on Lord Carnarvon's staff, a brother of Lady Dufferin, will probably succeed Captain Burn as extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's staff.

THE two new Bengal cavalry regiments will (the *Pioneer* believes) be class regiments—composed of Jat and high-caste Sikhs respectively. Jutogh will be one of the stations for the new Goorkha regiments. Two hundred Goorkhas are required at Simla every hot weather for orderly and guard duties, and the present Goorkha battalion at Jutogh will save the necessity of sending a detachment from Almora or Bukloh, as has to be done at present.

THE Batteries of Royal Artillery proceeding to England during the forthcoming trooping season will embark at Bombay as follows:—No. 9 Scottish Division, from Bombay, on 28th October; D.-B. R. H. A., from Kirkee, on 18th November. The same vessel also takes No. 6 South Irish and No. 5 North Irish Divisions to Aden, and embarks from that port for England No. 6 Western and No. 5 South Irish Divisions.

THE Central Rifle Meeting will commence at Poona on the 2nd of October, instead of the 1st as originally intended. In addition to the matches included in the prospectus, an additional one for officers has been introduced. It is similar to the "Lyttelton-Annesley competition," and is styled the "Hardinge Cup."

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | | Fort. In. cts. | | Esplanade. In. cts. | | Byculla. In. cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered. | 48 | 42 | 50 | 62 | 50 | 93 | 54 | 17 |
| Aug. 19, Wednesday.. | 0 | 24 | .... | | .... | | .... | |
| " 20, Thursday | .... | | 1 | 73 | 1 | 76 | 1 | 95 |
| Total...... | 48 | 66 | 52 | 35 | 52 | 69 | 56 | 12 |
| Corresponding date last year | 44 | 41 | 50 | 44 | 47 | 63 | 46 | 22 |

## CRICKET.

AN exciting match was played yesterday at Marine-lines between an eleven of the Marine Battalion and an eleven of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. The native infantry team won by 8 wickets and 4 runs. The following are the scores:—

### EAST YORKSHIRE.

| 1ST INNINGS. | | 2ND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corpl Gott, c and b Soorkia | 1 | c Gopal, b Soorkia | 0 |
| Pte Foxon, c Soorkia, b Sham | 6 | b Gunput | 8 |
| Pte Dunk, b Soorkia | 0 | b Soorkia | 6 |
| " Asquith, b Sham | 0 | b Pandoo | 0 |
| " Kitching, b Sham | 3 | c Babajee, b Gunput | 0 |
| " Taylor, b Sham | 1 | c Dugria, b Gunput | 0 |
| " Hunt, b Soorkia | 3 | c Withul, b Gunput | 4 |
| " Temple, c Rama, b Sham | 0 | b Gunput | 3 |
| " Tichner, b Soorkia | 0 | not out | 0 |
| " Blackman, not out | 0 | b Pandoo | 26 |
| Extra | 1 | Extra | 1 |
| Total | 15 | Total | 48 |

### MARINE BATTALION.

| 1ST INNINGS. | | 2ND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regtl Boy Gopall, st Dunk | 11 | not out | 0 |
| Recruit Boy Mhadoo, b Gott | 6 | | |
| Pandoo, c Taylor, b Dunk | 4 | | |
| Gunput, c Gott, b Dunk | 7 | | |
| Havr Babajee, b Taylor | 2 | | |
| Drum. Sham, c Taylor, b Dunk | 6 | | |
| Regtl Boy Rama, st Gott, b Dunk | 0 | not out | 5 |
| Musician Soorkia, c Asquith, b Dunk | 8 | b Gott | 5 |
| Naik Withul, not out | 6 | | |
| Lance Naik Dugria, st and b Gott | 1 | | |
| Extras | 5 | Extra | 1 |
| Total | 56 | | 11 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 2-30 p. m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p. m.
Dramatic entertainment, Parel Mechanics' Institute, 8-30 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Avoca (s), from Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asia (s), for Liverpool and New York; and Clan Manroe (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Monroe left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 15th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 14,066.

POLO.—The game this afternoon at 5-30 is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Gray, Mr. Ker, Mr. King, and Mr. Wallace,—*vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Richards, Mr. Savile, and Mr. Thurburn.

A NOTED PICKPOCKET.—Kadur Nassur, a bad character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Rs. 19-2 from the pocket of Damodhur Narayen on Wednesday evening. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Rama Narayen, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Ryan of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel from a fellow-labourer named Crishna Sewjee on the 1st inst. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRECTION.—In the case reported in yesterday's paper in which a mother-in-law was charged with ill-treating her son's wife, the names of the other accused were not correctly given. They are Naraudas Odhavjee and Dharamdas Gopaldas, and not Narayen Gopaldas and Dharamdas Odhavjee.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of Dewjee Babajee, aged 14 years. Deceased was employed as a labourer in the Queen Mill. At about 6 p.m. on Wednesday his head got jammed under a mule while the machinery was in motion. On being extricated, he died immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. H. Swan, residing at Pedder-road, Malabar Hill, reported to the police on Wednesday night that his purse, containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 4 in cash, a railway pass, and some stamps, was stolen from his table while he was at dinner. A peon in his service has been arrested on suspicion.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Owing to the absence from Bombay for more than three months of Dr. Roland Blaney, he forfeits his seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, according to the existing law. A bye-election therefore becomes necessary. Mr. Jehangir M. Cursedjee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has, we understand, come forward, offering himself as a candidate for the vacant seat.

A MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—At 4-30 p. m. on Wednesday a native was noticed in the sea at Back Bay opposite the Wodehouse Bridge. It being very rough at the time, fears were entertained that the rash swimmer would be drowned. Efforts were therefore made to persuade him to come back. These proving ineffectual, men were sent in after him; but on their approaching, he struck out further into the sea, and though a watch was set about the place till midnight, no further trace of him could be seen.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—The case in which a Parsee woman named Jaijee is charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder was resumed before Mr. Cooper yesterday. It will be remembered that the accused is the mother of an infant which was found lying in a lane in Dhobie-talao. The child was removed to the Foundling Hospital, where it died. Several witnesses were examined, after which the case was adjourned. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gilbert for the defence.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 18th August, was 453, being 28 less than in the previous week, 41 less than the week ending 19th August, 1884, and 7 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 26·17 calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 90 deaths from remittent fever, being 24 less than in the previous week, and 2 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 74, 27, and 15 respectively as compared with 79, 31, and 24 in the same time last year. Nine deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 8 in the week previous.

MISCHIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday, Edward Desmier, Henry Wilson, Herbert Rice, and Arthur Farmer, were brought up on remand before Mr. Ryan, charged with entering the house of a Mr. Rogers in Haines-road, and destroying his furniture and other property. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defence. The circumstances under which the charge was brought have been already reported in these columns. Mr. Nicholson urged that the defendants had gone to the house of the complainant, on behalf of Mrs. Wilson, to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute between herself and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers. They merely wished to induce Mrs. Rogers to send her younger sister back to her mother. On their arrival at the house they had been insulted by the complainants. They were all convicted. Desmier and Farmer were each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of an additional term of fourteen days; Wilson was sent to rigorous imprisonment for a month; and Rice was fined Rs. 20.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Maneckjee Sorabjee was charged with the theft of Rs. 114 in cash. The money belonged to a Pathan named Oosman Malik, and had been kept by him in a box. He had known the accused slightly, and told him of his intention to leave Bombay. The accused bought a box for him, and provided a lock and key for it. On his way to the Carnac-bunder the Pathan met the accused, who told him he should get a cooly to take his box to the bunder. The Pathan went for a cooly, leaving the accused to look after his box. When he returned the accused was gone. He, however, directed the cooly to lift the box, and went on his way. On arriving at the bunder the complainant happened to open the box, and found that Rs. 114 had been taken out. He reported the theft to the police, and mentioned the facts. Search was made for the accused, but he was not to be found. He was subsequently arrested at Surat, where a portion of the money was found hid in a hole in his room. He was then brought down to Bombay. The accused stated that, thinking the Pathan might be robbed of the money, he took care of it. He then happened to go to Surat, paying his way out of the money. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFUSING DUTY.—Alexandar Leith and seven other seamen of the s. s. Sorento were charged yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, by Captain Rogers with having wilfully disobeyed orders on three occasions. Captain Rogers stated that on the 29th July, at Port Said, he ordered the chief officer, Mr. Coleman, to turn the men to at a quarter to five in the morning to wash decks and ship the jury rudder, preparatory to going into the Canal. The chief officer returned saying the men refused to do so. On the second occasion he ordered the port watch to turn to in the afternoon, but they refused duty. On the third occasion, in the Red Sea, the starboard watch refused to turn to. When asked what they had to say to the charge, Leith admitted refusing to turn to at five o'clock. He had been many years at sea, but he had never been ordered to turn to before six o'clock. The other men said that they had not agreed to work in the afternoon, and therefore refused. Mr. Cooper fined them each two days' wages, at the same time remarking that in doing so he took into consideration that the captain did not desire that they should be sent to jail. They ought to have known better than to question an order of the captain. The safety of the ship was entrusted to him, and he had every right to give what orders he thought necessary. Leith, on hearing this, became greatly excited, swearing he would not do a stroke of work on board. His worship could send him to jail or on board in irons, but he would not work. In leaving the court he tore from his cap a ribbon which bore the name of his ship, and trampled it under his feet.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.—The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, was held at 22, Forbes-street, Fort, last evening, Mr. P. Gerard in the chair. The following report was read:—The directors have much pleasure to submit, for the information of the shareholders, their report upon the working of the society for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885. The capital of the society has been gradually increasing, and there are now in all 788 shares taken up by members, out of which 220 are fully paid up. The expenses were kept as low as practicable, as will be seen by the balance sheet. Fixed deposits have not come in as largely as the directors expected, which they attribute to the society not being as yet widely known. Loans aggregating the sum of Rs. 7,370 were granted to 43 members after careful examination and on approved security. The income derived by the society during the half-year under review will be received by the shareholders as a satisfactory evidence of the society being a good investment to members. The directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 166-8-2, as profit, be divided as follows:—Dividend, 9 per cent., Rs. 144-3-9; preliminary expenses, Rs. 10; reserve fund, Rs. 12-4-5. The directors have to point out the necessity of calling the attention of shareholders to Rules 14 and 20 of the society which they decide to bring in force on and after the 1st July, 1885. It was proposed by Mr. Freeborn, and seconded by Mr. Watkins, that the directors' report and audited accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, be passed. This was carried. On the motion of Mr. R. Boileau, seconded by Mr. J. G. Smith, a dividend of 9 per cent. was then declared.

## THE CATLEY COMPENSATION FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged | Rs. 1,311 |
| Krishnajee Parashram Gadgil | 2 |
| Total | Rs. 1,313 |

*** Our readers are requested to note that no more money is required.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart. M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the restoring and reanimating effects of regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of this company, presided over by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company. The following is the directors' report for the half-year ended 30th June:—"The last report of the directors of the company was presented to the shareholders at a general meeting held on the 10th March last, and, in accordance with a resolution passed thereat, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared and paid. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June last amounts to Rs. 1,20,559-1-9, after providing Rs. 20,000 for depreciation, Rs. 2,000 in further reduction of preliminary charges, and Rs. 500 for outstandings considered irrecoverable. The board recommend the payment of a dividend of seven per cent., absorbing Rs. 40,465-4 and making, with the ad-interim dividend declared in March, twelve per cent. for the year ended 30th June last, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year's account, of Rs. 51,190-1-9. The company also possesses, in addition to the above balance, a reserve fund of cash amounting, irrespective of the shares in the Deccan and Kurrachee Ice Companies, to Rs. 5,917-5-7. The deterioration and renewal account after adding the amount now proposed to be written off aggregates Rs. 77,655-8-0. These sums form an aggregate of Rs. 1,34,762-15-4. The third annual payment of Rs. 10,000 in redemption of the loan on debentures fell due on the 31st January last, and was paid off under discount on the 30th December, 1884. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has been received on the fully paid-up shares allotted to this company in the Deccan Ice Company, Limited. A similar dividend is shortly expected on the shares held in the Kurrachee Ice Company, Limited. The business of the company is making steady progress in all directions and, with a view to meet the increasing demands for ice in the hot season, steps are being taken to increase the output by about ten tons a day. The expense of these extensions and improvements will fall on the deterioration and renewal fund."

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—I think I may congratulate you on the very successful working of the business of the company during that period. The issue of debentures in lieu of the vendors' certificates has so far proved most beneficial to this company, as the amount of profit that would have fallen to their share exceeds the sum of Rs. 30,000, whereas we have only had to pay therein Rs. 4,500, as interest on the debentures. With regard to the amount of dividend we recommend to be paid and the balance of profit we carry forward—there may be some shareholders who would prefer to have a larger dividend now, and to make a less provision against the future. We have, however, most carefully considered these points, and have decided that, in face of the present circumstances, the company's wisest policy is to husband its resources, and await the issue of events. We are fully convinced that the company has a bright future before it; but in order to hold our own we must be in a position to fight and have ample means to fall back upon. Owing to the destruction by fire of the Mody Bay factory, the company found they were unable to meet the large demand for ice which existed when the ruling price thereof was half-an-anna per pound. It was then found necessary to raise the rate to one anna a pound, and the diminished demand for ice which the enhanced price occasioned was met during the greater part of the year by the out-turn of the Frere-road factory. Since the reconstruction of the Mody Bay factory, however, the reason for the increased rate no longer exists, and your directors accordingly took the earliest opportunity possible to reduce it to the normal rate of half-an-anna a pound.

The chairman's motion having been seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. N. R. Ranina, a dividend was declared as recommended in the directors' report, and it was agreed to distribute a sum of Rs. 750 as bonus among the office establishment. Mr. Trimbuck R. Telang proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, secretaries, and agents of the company for their successful management of its business. At the suggestion of Mr. Ranina, the motion was carried by acclamation. This concluded the business of the meeting.

### MARCKS AND COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie presiding.

The directors submitted a report laying before the shareholders the results of the past five months of the company's business, which they considered to be favourable. Mr. E. I. Brandon, as a competent working jeweller, and Mr. H. Stead, as a well-known accountant, were appointed valuers of the stock-in-trade of the company; and the directors were glad to say that they were much pleased with the thorough manner in which this duty was performed. The valuation was not yet complete, as some portion of the stock was on view in the mofussil, but the portion already valued amounted to about Rs. 4,22,000, and the estimated value of the balance was about Rs. 5,000. Total about Rs. 4,27,000. This amount was considerably in excess of the estimated amount of stock on hand at the formation of the company, but did not affect the amount paid for goodwill, which by terms of the agreement was restricted to Rs. 30,000. The business during the past five months had amounted to Rs. 1,23,679-3-0, which, considering the generally dull state of trade, compares favourably with former years. Mr. Marcks has been granted a short leave of absence to Europe, on account of his health, but he will also have the opportunity of seeing all the newest devices in fancy goods, and especially of selecting a few novelties to replenish the company's stock. Mr. Waldeker has been appointed acting manager in his absence.

Mr. Charpié, watchmaker, remarked that the valuers were not competent to perform their duty satisfactorily, they being not practical men engaged in the trade. The watches, he said, were valued 25 per cent. over their actual price; and he urged that in the interests of the shareholders a proper valuation of the goods should be made by competent persons.

The chairman said Mr. Stead, who was one of the valuers, had not only gone by the valuation of Mr. Brandon, but had compared every article with the invoice. As far as watches were concerned, it was a very easy thing to compare them with the invoice. Mr. Marcks had been a successful man in business, and from his general conduct no one would for a moment suppose that he was capable of pocketing 25 per. cent. more than the actual price of the watches.

Mr. Charpié repeated the observations he had already made, and expressed his hope that in this company there would not be anything like a repetition of the state of affairs in the Cash Bazaar.

Mr. Rae said Mr. Charpié had made a very serious charge, without giving any proofs in support of it.

The chairman said that if Mr. Charpié would bring forward a specific motion, he should be glad to lay it before the meeting.

Mr. Charpié replied that he did not want to lay any motion before the meeting.

The chairman said he did not think any shareholder would pay the slightest attention to the vague accusations made by Mr. Charpié. As he had already told them, the valuation had been most carefully and correctly made. They all knew very well that Mr. Marcks had been able to buy in the cheapest market. He (the chairman) was in a position to state that in many cases portions of the gold jewellery had been sent to the Mint, in order to have their value assayed there. The valuers had been selected with every regard to the best interests of the shareholders, and they had discharged their duty to satisfaction.

Mr. Rae said that Mr. Charpié had brought a very grave accusation against the valuers and the directors, but when he was asked to place a definite motion before the meeting he declined to do so. Mr. Rae further observed that such an accusation, unless Mr. Charpié was prepared to prove it, ought never to have been brought forward. The speaker then moved that the directors' report be approved, adopted, and confirmed.

The motion having been duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. A. Mackenzie, J. Rich, and T. Lidbetter were re-elected directors; and Mr. N. S. Symons was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum.

The chairman said he was sorry that serious charges should have been brought forward, without any attempt to substantiate them, and added that he was perfectly satisfied as to the thoroughness and honesty of the valuation which had been made.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

### THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 8, Forbes-street. Mr. Shellim E. Shellim took the chair.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—"Your directors, in submitting the annual balancesheet and statement of profit and loss account prepared up to 30th April, 1885, feel pleasure in announcing that the result of the year's operations was satisfactory. The rainfall of the season being good, the crops turned out satisfactory, and the collection of revenue was consequently such as to enable the company to reduce, to a great extent, the outstanding debts of the ryots. It will be observed from the subjoined statement that as a consequence of the favourable season which, it must be remembered, occurred after three successive bad years, the figures representing the area of cultivation, the annual revenue and the outstanding debts, all show a decided improvement. The cash collection of the season was the highest since the formation of the company. It is hardly necessary to add that, with one or two more good seasons like the one under report, there will be a material change in the prospects of the company. Land under cultivation, beeghas, 1,52,898; rent and other revenue, Rs. 2,14,558; arrears due by the ryots, Rs. 1,65,474. The outlay, both on works of repairs and new reclamations during the year, was heavy. The former depends, as you are aware, entirely on circumstances and with the extending cultivation of the company. The necessity for keeping the estates in order and for adopting precautionary measures against the encroachments of rivers, becomes greater and greater every year. The expenditure incurred on new works was in continuation of similar outlays in previous years and was mostly for jungle-clearing in Lot 49. A good portion of the land opened out by this outlay has been let out and will soon become a source of revenue. About 2,500 beeghas in Lot 49, out of this newly reclaimed land, were utilised for departmental cultivation, and although, as will be observed from the statement, the result of this operation was not very encouraging, yet it was such as to induce your directors to extend it during the current season. About 8,000 beeghas of land is accordingly used in this way and, if the rains prove favourable, your directors hope to report a satisfactory result. During the year under report your directors arranged to let to a substantial party, under a perpetual lease, 19,000 beeghas of unreclaimed land in Lot 59. The lessee is to reclaim the land at his own cost. This large piece of land will commence to bear rent after five years and in ninth year from this time will pay the full rent of twelve annas a beegha. The long pending dispute between this Company and the Canning Municipality regarding the municipal debentures held by the old company was lately settled by your directors consenting to receive in lieu of those debentures some town lots and the ground lately occupied by a wet dock. The last covers 100 acres of land and, being in the Town of Canning, is expected to be beneficial to the company. The directors are sorry to say that the Bengal Rice Mill Association has again expressed its inability to pay off the balance of the purchase-money which, under arrangements made last year, falls due on the 1st day of September next. Your directors, having regard to the circumstances under which they were requested to consent to the postponement of the payment, have, after much consideration, agreed to grant the request. Arrangement has now been made to receive on 1st September next six months' interest in advance on Rs. 2,25,000 at 7 per cent. per annum and also Rs. 10,000 in part of the purchase-money and another six months' interest in advance on Rs. 2,15,000 on the 1st day of March, 1886, the balance of purchase money being paid on 1st September, 1886. As usual your directors have transferred from the profit and loss lccount the sum of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,512-12-0 to the ryots' doubtful debts fund acccount and to the reserve fund respectively. To the latter fund they have also credited Rs. 632-4-0 recovered during the year for salamis on Pottahs and Rs. 855 being amount of forfeited fifth dividend. The net balance now standing to the credit of the profit and loss account is Rs. 98,816-12-8, out of which your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share be declared. Rs. 96,000 will thus be absorbed, and the balance of Rs. 2,816-12-8 may be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. Selim S. Solomon having proceeded to England for six months Mr. S. E. Shellim has been appointed an additional director of the company and you will have to confirm this appointment. Messrs. Selim S. Solomon and Motiram Bhugoobhai retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have also to appoint auditors, for the year ending 30th April, 1886, and fix their remuneration."

The chairman made a few remarks, congratulating the shareholders on the bright prospects of the company. Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 16 per share, re-electing Messrs. Selim S. Solomon and Motiram Bhugoobai as directors, confirming the appointment of Mr. Shellim E. Shellim as director, and re-appointing Messrs. Jehangier Gustadjee and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna as auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 125. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the office-bearers of the company.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

### SALE OF COTTON UNDER A GUARANTEE.

THE case of Ritchie, Steuart, and Company against Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others was further heard before Mr. Justice Scott. The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 10,067, the amount of loss alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of the defendants' breach of their guarantees in the sale of Good Dhollera cotton, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case is that on the 14th December, 1883, they bought from the defendants 300 fully pressed bales of Good Dhollera cotton at Rs. 169 per candy, usual terms, the classification of the cotton to be guaranteed by the defendants in Liverpool. In cases where fully pressed bales are bought in Bombay with such a guarantee the practice is for the seller to guarantee that the cotton is of the quality contracted for, and to agree to bear all loss that may be occasioned to the purchaser, by the cotton turning out to be of inferior quality when it is examined in Liverpool. The 300 bales were shipped by the plaintiffs; and on the 20th December, 1883, the defendants signed and gave to the plaintiffs a guarantee in pursuance of their agreement. It was provided by the agreement and by the guarantee that the cotton should be sold in Liverpool as "good" with a "fully good fair" clause, and that any dispute should be settled by arbitration, as usual, in Liverpool. The 300 bales, on arrival in Liverpool, were tendered by the plaintiffs to their purchasers, who objected on the ground that they were not of the description or quality known as "good"; and in pursuance of the terms of the guarantee, and in accordance with the usual practice, the cotton was sold at Liverpool as "good." With a "fully good fair clause," the purchaser was bound to take delivery, provided the cotton came up to the standard of "fully good fair," receiving such an allowance as may be allowed for any inferiority of the cotton tendered below "good;" but should the cotton fail to come up to the standard of "fully good fair," it was rejected and thrown back on the sellers' hands at the market price of the day for "good," plus a penalty of not less than ⅛d. or more than ¼d. per pound, if so awarded. The matter was referred to arbitration at Liverpool; and on the 5th February, 1884, an arbitration was held on 100 bales out of the 300 bales, the award being that they were not up to "fully good fair," and they were thrown back on the plaintiffs' hands. The remaining 200 bales were arbitrated upon on the 8th and 11th February, 1884, the award being that they were not up to "good," but were 5-16d. per pound less in value, at which allowance the purchaser took the value. The defendants were at once informed of the result of the arbitrations; and they requested the plaintiffs to appeal against the award on the 100 bales. An appeal was accordingly made, but the award was confirmed. The defendants then requested the plaintiffs to hold the 100 bales for 4 9-16d. per pound in reselling the same; and the plaintiffs subsequently succeeded in re-selling the 100 bales at that price. By reason of the inferiority of the 300 bales, the plaintiffs had sustained loss in respect of the 100 bales to the amount of Rs. 1,080, besides subsequent interest; and in respect of the 200 bales to the amount of Rs. 1,268. On the 18th December, 1883, the plaintiffs bought from the defendants, in the same way and under a similar agreement, 200 bales Good Dhollera at Rs. 168 per candy. The bales, on arrival in Liverpool, were tendered by the plaintiffs to their purchasers, who objected on the ground that they were not of the description and quality known as "good." The usual arbitration being held, the award was that the 200 bales were not up to the quality of "fully good fair," and that they were to be returned to the seller at the market price of the day with a penalty on sellers of ⅛d. per pound; or that the purchaser might elect to take the cotton with an allowance of 7-16d. per pound. The defendants were advised of the result of the arbitration; and the plaintiffs resold the cotton at 4¼d. per pound, the loss resulting to them being Rs. 2,250, besides subsequent interest. Again, in December, 1883, the plaintiffs bought from the defendants, in the same way and under similar agreements, 400 bales of "good old Dhollera," which, on arrival in Liverpool, were tendered and objected to as not being of the quality known as "good." The result was a loss to the plaintiffs of Rs. 5,467. The plaintiffs claimed on the whole of the transactions Rs. 10,067, with interest.

In their defence the defendants denied that the cotton sold by them on the 14th December, 1883, was correctly described by the plaintiffs. The latter, before taking delivery, carefully examined the cotton, and satisfied themselves that it was of the description and quality contracted to be sold. As regarded the letter of guarantee, it was signed by the defendants after the 300 bales had been delivered to and accepted by the plaintiffs, and it was without consideration and not binding on the defendants. Even if the letter of guarantee was binding upon the defendants, the alleged proceedings at Liverpool would not be so, as they received no notice of any dispute as to the quality of the cotton or any intended arbitration in respect thereof. They had had no opportunity of taking part in such arbitration, which, if held at all, was held behind their backs. Defendants denied that the plaintiffs had sustained any loss in respect of the 300 bales. In reference to the other bales of cotton sold to the plaintiffs the defendants made similar replies, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed, with costs.

The hearing of the case was being proceeded with.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### A SANATORIUM FOR HINDUS.

REFERRING to Mr. Hurkisondas's offer of Rs. 1,00,000 for a new hospital, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—Let us have a technical college in Bombay or an agricultural college, or spend your money for providing commercial training to such as need it; but do not let us have another medical college, which we do not want. Messrs. Vurjeewandas and Hurkisondas will be doing a good act if they will employ the fund to provide a sanatorium for those poor women who go to the female hospitals for treatment. It must be borne in mind that these women are poor, and generally lose all the good effects of the hospital treatment by returning to their wretched hovels.

### HINDU REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE understand that a petition is to be sent in to the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, requesting that refreshment rooms be provided for Hindu passengers on the line. It is stated that the passengers from the Ahmedabad station consist chiefly of Hindus who come there from Agra, Delhi, Kattywar, and Dhorajee for Bombay.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

## VICTOR KANOVICS OR OLIVIER PAIN?

THE Cochin correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* gives the following description of Kanovics last appearance in Court on the 13th inst: Father Victor, now positively believed to be Olivier Pain, was brought up before the Deputy Magistrate yesterday, to say anything he wished in his defence before the Court passed a final order in his case. On the Judge taking his seat, the prisoner entered the court with a few sheets of paper in his hand, which proved to be "notes" in his case. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Kristnaswamy Iyer directed him to proceed with his defence. Kanovics, who has never been found to want for words, at once commenced a speech in which he first told the Judge, by way of information, that the Cairo he said he had visited in 1881 and 1884, was not the Cairo in Egypt, but another town of the same name in Guatemala, Central America. Kanovics then said that the court and the entire populace were under a delusion. They had seen him to be poor innocent Father Victor under the persecution of the Jesuits, and turning away their faces they had taken him to be a Russian spy," "Olivier Pain," a sharper, a thief, a pick-pocket, and a robber. Here the Judge interrupted him and asked him a question or two, relative to his examination by Dr. Morgan, our Civil Surgeon. Kanovics then reddened with rage and appeared indignant that a man of his ecclesiastical standing should be subjected to such interrogations. He then left the string of the argument he had begun and spoke very nearly to the following effect: "Olivier Pain, that apostle of the nineteenth century, that champion of liberty and patriotism, that estimable man, I adore him. If I were that celebrated communist I would now be happy, for I could be sure of Mahomed's paradise! And do you think, your honour (pointing to the judge) that I would appear so miserable and down-cast were I thus metamorphosed? You look upon me as Olivier Pain and an enemy of the Queen, on what ground I do not know. No evidence prejudicial to my case has been collected; there is nothing in my conduct while in Cochin to show that I am living here with sinister motives, and the documents which I have submitted to the Court fully prove what I represent myself to be. Besides this, Olivier Pain could not possibly be inimical to the British Government. He is a staunch supporter of Turkey, and Turkey, as you all know, looks to England for her supremacy in Europe. By common ordinary reasoning, it will therefore be seen that what I have said is true. The police and the Governments of Bombay and Madras have suspected me and my mission to this country, simply because their minds have been poisoned by that disrespectable set of people, the Jesuits. They are liars, and their Bishop, Dr Meurin, has not acted conscientiously towards me. Besides this I would like to know under what section of the law codes of this country is a magistrate authorized to act upon newspaper reports and suspicions and detain a man in custody. The Continental law does not permit this means of procedure, and I don't think that Her Majesty's law differs greatly from those of the rest of Europe." Here Mr Kristnaswamy Iyer remarked to the prisoner that he was a first rate barrister and seemed to possess a good knowledge of the law. After this Kanovics asked the Deputy Collector to delay no longer in writing his judgment, as he had already been twelve days in jail, and did not wish to remain there any longer in suspense. If the decision was unfavourable to him here, he said, he intended to appeal, and would request the Government to send for Mr. Spangero from Bombay who appeared to have been brought over to give evidence against him. Just as Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer was about to retire to his chambers, Kanovics complained of the bad food served to him in his cell, and his loss of appetite consequent on the refusal to permit him to smoke in jail precincts. He therefore very modestly requested the judge to allow him thirty cigars a day. His pitiful state was taken into account, and he was ordered to be supplied with four or five cigars a day. He was then sent back to his cell where he awaits his fate.

## THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF CENTRAL ASIAN POLITICS.

WE are too apt to forget that Russia may have other motives than to harass England in Central Asia when she strives to keep the Afghan question open, and that she may be equally anxious to divert the attention of England from a point a good deal farther west. It would be a mistake to suppose, that because Russia is now engaged in availing herself of Germany's permission to extend her Eastern Empire on condition that she suspends her schemes of aggrandisement on the Bosphorus, therefore she has removed her eyes from Constantinople. On the contrary, there was never a time when the thoughts of Russia were fixed more closely and keenly upon Stamboul, or when it was more difficult to understand the true relations between England and Russia, and the ultimate bearings of the Central Asian difficulty without reference to the European branch of that Eastern question which may be said to comprehend most of the vast interspace between the Adriatic and the Indus. We have from the first maintained that if the interests of our Indian Empire render it necessary to weaken the military power of Russia, that was no reason why England should assume so perilous a task; that it would be done by forces beyond English control; and that the great *dénouement* to which events were invisibly hurrying on might secure for British India an immunity from Russian aggression and Russian alarms, far more complete than if we challenged Russia to, and were victorious against her in, a contest undertaken ostensibly on behalf of the Ameer. We have further maintained that sooner or later the military power of Russia would inevitably come into collision with the tremendous forces ranged on the side of the Austro-German alliance. Let us now see whether that contingency is in a fair way of becoming less or more probable.

Although the official relations between Germany and Australia on the one hand and Russia on the other hand are cordial, there was never a time when Austria and Russia, the two great competitors for power in the Balkan Peninsula, were separated by greater differences or animated by mutual jealousies more bitter. Germany, as incarnated in the person of Prince Bismarck—who is looked upon as the sworn foe of Panslavism, and their resentment with whose protective traffic the Magyars have, for that reason only agreed to smother—is as little acceptable to Russia as Austria. Precisely in proportion as the extraordinary activity of Austria in the Balkan peninsula is encouraged by Germany, is it detested and dreaded by Russia. Gradually, and indeed with alarming rapidity, Austria is spreading herself over the south-east corner of Europe. Her railway system is now complete to Serajewo, the capital of Bosnia. She has established connecting lines between her chief highways and the ports of the Adriatic. In addition to this she has made a magnificent military road stretching right from Serajewo to Novi Bazar, at the head of the valley going down to the sea. The significance of these achievements can be measured by the fact that Austria as she now is, could in a fortnight's time, plant a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers on the southern frontier of Servia. At the same time, Servia being in Austrian hands, the new line between Pesth and Belgrade and the new Servian railways to Birot would enable her to garrison the south-eastern frontier of Servai with an almost similar force. What, on the other hand, as against all this, are the opportunities of Russia. Russia would, it is true, have absolute command of Bulgaria which could furnish her with a fairly well-disciplined force, composed of regulars and militia, of fifty thousand men. But whereas Austria has made such enormous strides in her railway development, Russia has done nothing. She has not even yet arrived at an understanding with Roumania for a direct communication with Bulgaria through Roumania. Nothing has been settled by her with regard to the bridge across the Danube, while not a single mile of the new railway through Bulgaria has been laid. Nor can the prospects of railway enterprise in this region be considered promising. On the contrary, the Bulgarians have shown such signally bad faith in the matter of the only existing railway, namely, the Varna Rustchuk line, that it is, to say the least, doubtful whether the money requisite for the purpose can be raised. Literally the only improvement in the communications between Russia and Bulgaria is a subsidised line of steamers between Bulgaria and the Bulgarian ports, of which there can be no doubt that advantage has been extensively taken to introduce arms into Bulgaria.

The net result of the movement now described is, that the process of the Germanisation of the Balkan peninsula is, and has been for some time past, going on with a rapidity which can leave Russia no alternative but to interfere vigorously to arrest it unless she is prepared to acquiesce in it, and by so doing to abdicate her pretensions to be a great Panslavonic champion or power. Prince Bismarck has not been less active, in a sense hostile to Russian influence, than Austria. He neglects nothing which can check the development of Panslavism. He has brought Roumania and Servia within the circle of his influence, and caused them to gravitate to the Austro-German alliance. Even in Bulgaria itself he has accomplished a certain change of opinion, and the growing conversion of the Bulgarian prince to German ideas has notably incensed his Russian patrons. It is thus clear that any accident might be the first in a train of events which would result in war between Russia and Austria—between, that is, the two great military empires of Eastern Europe. Either, according to every appearance, Russia must be content not to strike at all, or she must strike soon.

But does Prince Bismarck desire to precipitate hostilities between the Fatherland and the Government of the Czar? On the contrary, he desires nothing so little, and his entire efforts are devoted to the task of averting the war which seems imminent. What other method of avoiding it could prove so effectual as to embroil Russia with England in Central Asia and elsewhere? Should the German Chancellor succeed in doing this, it is perfectly clear that he would not only render Russia impotent to inflict any injury or to make any reprisals upon Germany during his time, but that he might stave off the final struggle between the Germanic and the Russian forces for ascendancy in the Balkan peninsula for another generation. The logic of facts, therefore, leads us to the conclusion that it cannot be otherwise than Prince Bismarck's policy to preoccupy Russia in the East by jealousies, and the constant risk of hostilities, if not hostilities themselves, with England. And should the Tory or any other Government identify England with Germany, it is certain that the chances of war between England and either France or Russia will be proportionately increased, and that Prince Bismarck's object of substituting some other war for a Russo-German war will be within a measurable distance of accomplishment. Surely under these circumstances the duty of English diplomacy and statesmanship is plain. What else can it be but to avoid committing this country to the hazard of a contest with Russia, which will be undertaken not, primarily, in the interests of England, but in the interests of Germany.

## SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S FORESTRY COMMITTEE.

ON the 24th ult. Dr. Cleghorn, of St. Andrews, gave evidence yesterday before Sir John Lubbock's Committee of the House of Commons on this subject. Having had experience in the establishment of the Indian forestal system, and having studied the British woods since 1868, he was of opinion that if we had trained woodmen our woodlands might be made much more productive. Sylviculture was better understood in England than arboriculture. There were many fine ornamental trees, but planting was not done on a sufficiently large scale. It was the general opinion of those acquainted with our woodlands that the establishment of a forest school would be of great advantage to this country. Various steps had been taken in that direction in Scotland, by the establishment of an arboretum, museums, and libraries. Timber was imported into this country to the amount of 17,000,000*l.* annually, which was brought up by resin, bark, turpentine, &c., to 31,000,000*l.* All the foreign possessions of England were taking up the subject more or less. Supplies of timber from Canada were very considerably diminished. Prince Edward's Island, which was once covered with timber, was altogether denuded. There was no doubt of the importance of increasing the home growth of timber to provide against a possible timber famine. There were many tracts of land in England now comparatively idle which would grow timber on a large scale and give employment to the people. Colonel Pearson, who had charge of the Forest School in India, was of opinion that the scientific training of students there had a great deal to do with the increased revenue from forests, and he had no doubt that something of the same kind might be done on a smaller scale in England. Scientific forestal education might be given at King's and University Colleges, rather than at Oxford or Cambridge, and a forestal chair might be established at Edinburgh, but in each case it would be absolutely necessary that the students should be taken to the woods to acquire knowledge by actual observation.—Mr. Thistleton Dyer, of Kew, was of opinion that scientific and chemical knowledge were essential to the successful cultivation of forests. If the general knowledge of skilled foresters was brought to bear on English woodlands immense advantage might be derived. Picked men had been sent from Kew Gardens to the Colonies to give directions in forestry, and these had generally been successful. Asked his opinion as to what steps should be taken with respect to England, he considered that India, where they had every advantage for the study of forestry, should be made the nucleus of forest education.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when anyone is afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

## THE SUSPENSION OF THE MUNSTER BANK.

THE flight of Mr. Farquharson, one of the Dublin managers of the Munster Bank, is the subject of general astonishment. The Leinster directors had the most implicit confidence in him, and took his advice on all important occasions. Mr. Farquharson kept his personal account in the Bank of Ireland. The police have the counterfoils of one of his cheque-books, and it is believed, from some of the entries contained in it, that he speculated very largely on the Stock Exchange. On receiving the warrant Superintendent Reddy and detective officer Carey proceeded to Mr. Farquharson's residence and made a thorough search of the premises, but found nothing to throw any light upon the matter they had in hand. Little or nothing is known of his movements since he left the bank on Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock save that he went home, staying a few minutes, and, taking a coat and putting it over his arm, walked out, and was not afterwards seen in Dublin. This was early in the evening. He was agent for the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and has held the position of joint manager of the Dublin branch of the Munster Bank a number of years. Mr. Farquharson resided at 57, Leeson Park, a fine house, for which, it is stated, he recently paid £5,000, in addition to rent of £100 a year. The place is most elegantly furnished. Mr. Farquharson was unmarried, and the only inmates of the mansion besides himself were an aged female domestic servant and a gardener. It was only last Monday evening that the last of the new furniture was delivered. The police succeeded in tracing the cabman who drove Mr. Farquharson from the Commercial-buildings to his residence, Dromana, Leeson Park. The cabman's statement confirms that of Mr. Farquharson's housekeeper as to the time and mode of leaving the house. He states that he was engaged by Mr. Farquharson about half-past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and drove him from Dame-street to Leeson Park. After a brief delay Mr. Farquharson re-entered the cab, and was driven into town. He discharged the cab at the corner of South Great George's-street. The cabman knows nothing further of his movements. It appears that after alighting from the cab at the corner of South Great George's-street Mr. Farquharson was seen by a share-holder of the bank, who knew him, and asked him as to the prospects of reconstruction or resuscitation. Mr. Farquharson gave a favourable answer in a somewhat hurried manner, and, excusing himself, walked down Dame-lane, a back thoroughfare leading from South GreatGeorge's-street to Palace-street, presumably towards the bank. The gentleman, who was anxious to make further inquiries, went rapidly along Dame-street, in the hope of meeting Mr. Farquharson at the other end of the lane. But Mr. Farquharson did not turn up, and did not go into the bank. It is probable that after walking a short way down the lane he doubled back into South Great George's-street, and thence ultimately to the North Wall, where doubtless he took care not to arrive too soon, and thus lessened the chances of being observed. It would have been unsafe for him to have been seen in that locality by any one of the half-dozen people who were by that time aware that there were irregularities which at all events required explanation. Inquiries made of one of the officers on board of the North Wall boats led to the conclusion that Mr. Farquharson left by steamer on Tuesday evening. The officer in question, on being shown a portrait of Mr. Farquharson, at once said that the man crossed on some night during the week. He added that throughout the entire voyage from the North Wall to Holyhead the passenger whom he believed to be identical with the man whose portrait was shown to him never ceased walking backwards and forwards on the deck of the vessel. If the story be true, of course the fugitive must have reached London early on Wednesday morning, and might have been in Paris on Wednesday night, almost before the warrant for his arrest was issued. He would, in that event, probably make his way as quickly as possible to the Spanish frontier, until he had crossed which he would not be safe from arrest.

## THE CREDIBILITY OF IMMORTALITY.

IT is not on account of the incredibility of a conscious life after death that sensible people should doubt it. I stood last year in the central aisle of the Health Exhibition at South Kensington, and observed a graceful English girl lost in momentary interest over the show case containing the precise ingredients of her fair and perfect frame. There—nearly measured out, labelled, and deposited in trays or bottles—were exposed the water, the lime, the phosphorus, the silex, the iron, and other various elements, perversely styled "clay," which go to the building up of our houses of flesh and bone. As I watched her half-amused, half-pensive countenance, the verse came to mind, "Why should it seem to you a wonderful thing, though one rose from the dead?" Minerals and gases have, so science opines, an atomic and ethereal life in their particles, and if we could only imagine them conversing elementally, how sceptical they would be that any power could put together the coarse ingredients of that glass case, to form by delicate chemistry of nature the peerless beauty, the joyous health, the exquisite capacities, and the lovely human life of the bright maiden who contemplated with unconvinced smiles those materials of her being! But if, passing behind such an everyday analysis of the laboratory, science had dared to speak to her of the deeper secrets in nature which she herself embodied and enshrined—without the slightest consciousness or comprehension on her part—how far more wonderful the mystery of the chemistry of her life would have appeared! Some very grave and venerable F. R. S. might, perchance, reverently have ventured to whisper, "Beautiful human sister! built of the water, the flint, and the lime; you are more marvellous than all that! Your sacred simplicity does not and must not yet understand your divine complexity! Otherwise you should be aware that, hidden within the gracious house made of those common materials—softly and silently developed there by forces which you know not, and yet govern unwittingly exercising a perpetual magic—are tiny golden beginnings of your sons and daughters to be. You have heard of and marvelled at Iliads written on films of fairy thinness, and enclosed within nutshells! Diviner poems, in infinitely fairer characters, upon far subtler surfaces, are inscribed upon each of those occult jewels of your destined maternity! The history of all the vanished lives of those to whom, by many lines and stems, you are the charming heiress—from their utmost heights of mental reach to their smallest tricks of habit and feature; from passions and propensities to moles and birth-marks—are occultly recorded in the invisible epigraph of those enchanted germs, to be more or less developed when the flame on that new altar of later life, of which you are the sacred priestess, brings to reproduction such miraculous epitomes." She would not, and could not, understand, of course; yet all this is matter of common observation, the well-established fact of heredity by pangenesis, certain though incomprehensible. What, therefore, is there to be pronounced impossible, because of our blindness, in regard to endless continuity and successions in individuality, when out of the holy ignorance of such maidenly simplicity there can be thus subtly and steadfastly prepared the indescribable beginnings of motherhood? If one result of each human life should be to produce, more or less completely, a substantial, though at present invisible, environment for the next higher stage—while handing on, by collateral lives, the lamp of humanity to new hands—that would not be much more strange than the condensation of the oak-tree in the acorn, or the natural sorcery of the contact of the milt and the spawn. "Miracles" are cheap enough.—*Edwin Arnold in the Fortnightly Review.*

## IS SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF GOING TO RESTORE ISMAIL?

IN publishing the following from a Berlin correspondent, the *Pall Mall Gazette* carefully repudiates all responsibility for the contents of the letter and expressing its own opinion that Ismail's chances are, on the contrary, looking up:—I hear that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is to leave England towards the end of next week, and having spent a few days at Paris will then break his journey here and at Vienna before proceeding to Constantinople. At Paris he will find the Premier, M. Brisson, M. de Freycinet, with his two adlati, M. Herbette and Baron de Ring, and of course M. de Lesseps, all strongly advocating the restoration of the ex-Khedive. M. de Freycinet's outspoken opinions on the subject are especially noteworthy, inasmuch as he is on the most intimate terms of personal friendship with the German Ambassador, Prince Hohenlohe, and, being of a somewhat hesitating and cautious nature, would hardly venture to hold forth thus if he were not in thorough accord with his friends [illegible]

Sir [illegible] is justly appreciated on the Conti[illegible] cleverest of English diplomats, [illegible]stern politics are concerned, will [illegible] an ex[illegible]lent reception here, and will find Prince Bismarck [illegible] all the minor authorities of the German Fo[illegible] Office exceedingly badly disposed towards T[illegible] altogether in favour of Ismail's return. Prince Bismarck lays the greatest possible stress on the sacred [illegible]d inviolable character of treaties and internati[illegible] engagements, and as far as lies in his power he never allow[illegible]tion thereof to go unpunished. This is [illegible] any mere sentimental feeling as to the solemn[illegible] of treaties, but from a conviction that if [illegible] tolerates any infraction of no matter how unim[illegible]portant a treaty, some of the great Powers—and especially Russia—will hasten to avail themselves of the precedent as a pretext for infringing some of those great international agreements on which depends the whole peace of Europe—the maintenance of which is so necessary for the prosperity of Germany. Prince Bismarck has not forgotten nor forgiven the infraction of the international Law of Liquidation on September 18, nor the gross breach of faith and of common courtesy on the part of the Khedivial Government towards the German and Russian Ministers at Cairo on December 20, nor yet the recent premature taxation of the spring coupons, notwithstanding the protest of the German and Austrian Governments. It is but of little moment to the great Chancellor as to whether the responsibility for these acts belongs to Nubar, to Mustapha Pasha Fehmi, Abd-el-Kader, or even Sir Evelyn Baring. The only person with whom he has to deal in the matter is the chief and responsible head of the State—namely, the Khedive—for Egypt has not yet been annexed, and therefore he cannot officially turn to England on the subject. As England, in deference to the wishes of the whole of Europe, maintains the Khedivate as a responsible and independent Government, Prince Bismarck desires to have some responsible and strong native ruler there, to whom he can turn when necessary for redress, without being referred from the Khedive to Mustapha Fehmi, to Baring, to Nubar, or any other shady kind of Armenian. Count Hatzfeld, who was for many years German Ambassador at Constantinople, is particularly well acquainted with Halim, and knows how utterly absurd are the latter's pretensions to a throne to which he has but little right, and for which his whole past life has shown him to be thoroughly unsuited. Count Kalnoky follows in the footsteps of Count Andrassy and Baron Haymerle, and is in thorough accord with Prince Bismarck on all matters of foreign policy. Sir Henry will therefore find the same dispositions at Vienna as here with regard to Ismail. At Rome, where the ex-Khedive has always been received with Royal honours, the close friendship which unites him to the whole of the Italian Royal family, causes them, and especially the King and Queen, to constitute themselves as the strongest advocates for his restoration. At Constantinople both Hobart and Hassan Fehmi Pashas have convinced the Sultan of the utter uselessness of advocating Halim's shadowy pretensions, and during the latter part of Hassan Fehmi's recent mission to England he received special instructions from his Imperial

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

master to make the most friendly advances to Ismail, which resulted in frequent and mutually satisfactory interviews.

Sir Henry will meet with the warmest welcome from the people of Egypt, especially if he avoids the mistake made by Sir Rivers Wilson, Lord Northbrook, and most of the other English envoys and delegates, who, going out under the pretence of relieving the intolerable burden of the fellah, surrounded themselves from the day they landed to the day they left with members of that very Levantine banking community whose usurious rates of interest have brought the fellah to the state of misery in which he now is. All that these gentlemen learned of the state of the fellah was from such men as the Messrs. Zoghet, Sinadino, Oppenheim, &c. Hence there is but little ground for astonishment at the failure which attended each of their missions. Sir Henry will find the natives of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, eager for the restoration of Ismail and the removal of Tewfik, who has not a single adherent. They associate Tewfik with all their present difficulties, with the presence of the foreign troops, and accuse him rightly of never knowing how to act loyally, or to stick by a single friend or adherent.

Not one of them but whose eye will sparkle when you talk to him of Ismail's time, and several years' residence among them has convinced me, disagreeable though it be to acknowledge, that they were happier then than now. One thing which will certainly force itself upon Sir Henry's attention is the undeniable fact that our preponderance in Egypt previous to 1878 was far greater than it is now. Then, it was merely a moral preponderance admitted by all the other Powers, based on the really loyal friendship of an intelligent Khedive and on the sincere sympathy of the people, who knew that England was the greatest Mahommedan Power and protector of Islamism in the world. Notwithstanding even the Suez Canal, England was all-powerful there at that time. Now, on the contrary, we are hated by the people for trying to force on them such a man as Tewfik, whose want of courage and energy has lost him all friends and adherents; our preponderance is disputed, we are thwarted in all our wishes, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Khedive, for whom we have done so much and spent so largely, simply abhors us. The atmosphere at the Palace is thoroughly anti-English. Both Tewfik and his wife are surrounded by people notorious for their hostility to England, and they have not a single English man or woman in their entourage. It is hardly surprising that all our much vaunted reforms die in their infancy when the foreign and native officials entrusted with their execution know that they have the fullest (and by no means tacit) approval of the Palace in their obstruction to English innovations.

I will only cite one of the many instances of Tewfik's disloyalty with which Sir Henry will have to deal when he reaches Cairo with the firman for Ismail's restoration in his pocket. In April last the notorious Borelli Bey was dismissed from his post of principal legal adviser to the Government, in consequence of his undisguised hostility to everything English. He was about to leave the country when Tewfik urged him to remain, conferred on him the highest class of the Osmanieh, and the appointment of legal adviser to the Khedivial Household and Daira. This is all the more astonishing, as Borelli is not only the proprietor and inspirer of the *Bosphore*, which continues its violent attacks against us as heretofore, but is also the recognized leader of that section of the French colony which is noted for its antagonism to everything English. Borelli, whose hand is apparent in all the recent difficulties, is daily at the Palace, and it is there that the obstacles are prepared for us, and where all the plotting against the English goes on.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES FOR 1886.

**STEWARDS.**—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burnett, Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye, Dr. H. Walter Gostling, Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C. I. E., A. Keyser, Esq., C. S., and T. M. Filgate, Esq.

### FIRST DAY.—SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

**THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB HANDICAP.**—A handicap for all horses, Rs. 1,000 from the fund. Six horses to enter and three to start, or no added money given. Distance, 1½ miles. Starting Sweep of Rs. 100. Entrance—1st July, 1885, Rs. 30; 1st September, 1885, Rs. 50; 1st December, 1885, Rs. 75; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 100. Handicap to be published February 8th.

**PONY RACE.**—Rs. 400. For all maiden Arab and country-bred ponies, 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 9 stone. C. Bs. allowed 7 lbs. 1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch below 13-2. Winners once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance—1st July, 1885, Rs. 20; 1st September, 1885, Rs. 35; 1st December, 1885, Rs. 50; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 75; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each pony declared to start.

**THE DERBY.**—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once before the meeting, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 14 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles. Entrance—1st July, 1885, Rs. 30; 1st September, 1885, Rs. 50; 1st December, 1885, Rs. 75; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 100; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

**THE TURF CLUB STAKES.**—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, the property of members of the clubs named in Rule 5. Weight for age. Winners of one previous season, 7 lbs.; two seasons, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 14 lbs. Maiden Galloways 7 lbs. extra allowance. Weight for age, raised 21 lbs. G. R. Entrance—1st July, 1885, Rs. 20; 1st September, 1885, Rs. 40; 1st December, 1885, Rs. 60; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 100; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each starter. 1½ miles.

**THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.**—Rs. 400. For all maiden Arab and country-bred galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the race, 4 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 14 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles. Entrance—1st July, 1885, Rs. 20; 1st September, 1885, Rs. 40; 1st December, 1885, Rs. 60; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 100; when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start.

### SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

**SELLING RACE.**—All Arabs. Rs. 300. ¾ mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10 stones 7 lbs., 4 lbs. deducted for every Rs. 100 below Rs. 1,200. Entrance, Rs. 20. To be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

**H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.**—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weights, by the express wish of the donor, to be as follows:—3 years, 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years, 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 8st. 5lbs.; 6 years, 8st. 12lbs.; 7 years, 9st. Winners before the race once, 5lbs.; twice and oftener, 7lbs. extra. Winner of Derby to carry 5lbs. extra penalty. Entrance—1st July, 1885, Rs. 30; 1st September, 1885, Rs. 50; 1st December 1885, Rs. 75; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 100; when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld. 1½ miles.

**SELLING RACE FOR ALL HORSES.**—Rs. 400. 1 mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 10st. 7 lbs. 4 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 below Rs. 2,000. Entry, &c., as in Arab Selling Race.

**PONY PLATE.**—Rs. 300. For all Ponies. 1¼ miles. English and Australian 13-2 to carry 9 st., Arabs 8 st. 7 lb., country-breds 8st. 1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch below 13-2. Winners once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens of the day allowed 5 lbs. Entry, &c., as in Pony Race 1st day.

**ORIENTAL STAKES.**—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. 1¾ miles. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money or cup to that value, once, 5 lbs., twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entry and sweep as in Aga Khan's Purse.

### THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Handicap for all English and Australian horses that have started at the meeting. Rs. 500. 1½ miles. Entries will be received up to 7 a.m., the day before the race. 3 G. M. entrance. 1. G. M. forfeit.

**THE MAHALUXMEE STAKES.**—Rs. 400. Handicap for all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. 1¼ miles. Entrance 2 G. M. Forfeit 1. G. M. Entries received up to 7 a.m. the day before the race.

**GALLOWAY HANDICAP.**—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all galloways that have started at the meeting. Distance, 1¼ miles. Entrance, 3 G. M. Forfeit, 1 G. M.

**THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.**—Presented by Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay (in specie about Rs. 1,300). For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners before the race, once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; Cup oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Winners of Gold [illegible] Hyderabad, 7 lbs. extra penalty. Maidens al[illegible] 7 lbs. 10 lbs.; of the day 14 lbs.; Maiden galloways [illegible] 30; extra allowance. Entrance—1st July [illegible] 1st September, 1885, Rs. 50; 1st [illegible] Rs. 100; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 1[illegible] [illegible]ach will close, with a sweepstakes [illegible] horses in different horse declared to start. F[illegible] be withheld. 1½ interests to start, or the c[illegible] miles.

**THE SECOND DEALERS' [illegible]LATE.**—By subscription about Rs. 1,000. For Ma[illegible] Arabs landed after 15th September, 1885. On[illegible] [illegible]es actually imported [illegible] property of, dealers who subscribe, [illegible] that are purchased from the stables that [illegible] will be allowed to enter. Entrance—15th December, 1885, Rs. 30; 1st January 1886, Rs. 75; 1st February, 1886, Rs. 100; when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse to save his stakes. Weight.—3 years old, 14 hands, 7st. 9lb; 4 years old, 14 hands, 8st. 4lb.; 5 years old, 14 hands, 8st. 9lb.; 6 years old, 14 hands, 8st. 12lb. 1lb. extra for every ¼ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3, and 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ of an inch below 14 hands. 1½ miles.

### FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

**THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.**—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the Meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p.m. 2 miles.

**PONY HANDICAP.**—Rs. 300. 1 mile. For all Ponies that have started at the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations, &c., same as in winners' handicap.

**ARAB HANDICAP.**—Rs. 400. For all horses that entered for Turf Club stakes. 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 30. Forfeit, Rs. 15. Sweepstakes, Rs. 30. Entrances as in Winners' Handicap.

**THE BEATEN PLATE.**—Rs. 300. A handicap open to the beaten Arabs and country-breds of the meeting. Entrance, Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ miles.

**WINNERS' HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.**—R. C. and distance. Rs. 500.

Forced entry for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won, optional to losers at Rs. 50. Forfeit for not standing handicap, Rs. 20.

**THE BEDOUIN STAKES.**—Rs. 100. For all untrained Arabs and Persians *bonâ fide* the property of dealers, who have imported the horses. Entrance, Rs. 5. Second horse to receive Rs. 30 out of entrances. Ten entrances or no race. Catch-weights over 9 stone. To be ridden in Arab costume. Any horse galloped on the course previous to the race day, will not be allowed to start in the race.

### RULES.

1. The races to be run under W. I. T. C. Rules of 1885.

2. Horses entered at the meeting will be aged and measured on Saturday, 18th February, 1886. No allowance will be made to horses measured in shoes or plates.

3. When there are ten or more entries, and three starters in different interest, the second horse will save his stakes; if twenty or more entries, and three starters, the second horse will receive double his stakes.

4. Horses which have started for the Maharaja's Cup at Bangalore, or the Poona or Bombay Derby, and all horses which have won a race in which the added money from the Fund, or Cup, or Plate, &c., exceeded Rs. 500 in value, are debarred from starting in the Turf Club Stakes.

5. Members of the following clubs are entitled to start horses for the closed races, viz.:—Byculla, Bombay, and Yacht Clubs, Bombay; The Club of Western India, Poona; The Sind Club, Kurrachee; The Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; and the Madras Club; or any recognised Club in England.

6. The closed race to be ridden by G. Rs. Professionals allowed to ride with 5 lbs. extra.

7. Jockeys riding in colours other than those declared on the card, will be fined 1 G. M.

8. Horses entered in the closed races must have been *bonâ fide* the property of any one qualified to run, for three months previous to February 1st, 1886.

9. Rule 74 W. I. T. C., will be strictly enforced. The rule is as follows:—"All stakes, entrance money, &c., must be paid down before the race takes place, in default of which the horse whose stake has not been paid shall not be allowed to start. Forfeits also must be paid to the Secretary the day before the race, or the party in default shall be held liable for the whole stake."

10. It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed *post paid* to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races, Byculla, Bombay, and not to any one by name. All telegrams must be verified by letter.

ENTRANCES.

*1st July 1885.*

#### THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB HANDICAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr A A Apcar's | ...br w h Somerset 6 years |
| ,, | ...c w h Statesman 4 years |
| ,, | ...br w c Robin Hood 3 yrs |
| ,, | ...br w c Sparkle 2 years by G Emma-de-Cremourn |
| ,, | ...br w c Sorcerer 2 years by Maribyruongyoung Myra |
| ,, | ...br w c Surf 2 years by Piscator-Maid of Moen |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | ...br w c Julleen by Julleen Albian |

#### PONY RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H H Aga Khan's | ...b a p Moochool |
| | ...g a p Soheil |
| Mr Walter's | ...c a p Midnight |
| ,, | ...g a p Monkey |
| Hyderabad Confederacy' | ...b a p Bantam |
| ,, | ...c a p Faris |
| S A W's | ...c a p Clipper |

#### THE DERBY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Jungee Shah's | ...c a c King |
| ,, | ...g a c Happy New Year. |
| ,, | ...b a h Shietan |
| Mr A A Apcar's | ..cb a c Saladin (late Minister) 3 years |
| Mr Mirza Ahmed's | ...c a c Denmark |
| H H Aga Khan's | ...b a c Speed of Thought |
| ,, | ...b a c Asadkhan |
| ,, | ...ig a c Bakhtawer |
| ,, | ...b a h William |
| ,, | ...b a c Jassim |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | ...ig a c Kaiser |
| ,, | ...ig a c Cyprus |
| ,, | ...c a c Egypt (dead) |
| ,, | ...b a c The King |
| ,, | ...b a c Gold Finder |
| ,, | ...b a c Sir Garnet |
| ,, | ...c a c Rob Roy |
| ,, | ...b a h Sir Frederick |
| S A W's | ...b a h Tory |
| Mr Abdool Rahmon Minee's | ...c a c Conqueror |
| ,, | ...c a c Halub |
| ,, | ...c a h Confederacy |
| ,, | ...b a c Admiral |
| Mr. Herbert's | ...g a c Friendship |
| ,, | ...g a c Birthday |

#### THE TURF CLUB STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt H C Hogg's | ...b a c Shief Ali, 5 years |
| do. | ...b a h Pilot |
| Mr Hyem's | ...b a c Bawbee |
| Mr Walter's | ...b a h Aseel |
| do. | ...b a h Mustaufi |
| Mr Clark names | ...b a g Balfour |
| Mr Herbert's | ...g a c Friendship |
| do | ...g a c Birthday |

#### THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Juggee Shah's | ...c a g Knt of the Garter |
| Mr Mirza Ahmed's | ...b a g Crown Prince |
| H H Aga Khan's | ...g a g Shamshad |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | .b a g Sir John |
| do | ...b a g Khalifa |
| do | ...c a g Diamond |
| Mr Abdool RahmonMinee's | b a h Faiz |
| Mr Clark names | ...b a g Balfour |
| Aga Jan's | ...g a g Caspian |
| Mr Herbert's | ...c a c Khamgaon |

#### H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Jungee Shah's | ...c a c King |
| do | ...g a c Happy New Year |
| do | ...b a h Shietan |
| Mr A A Apcar's | ...b a c Saladin (late Minister) 3 years |
| Mr Mirza Ahmed's | ...c a c Denmark |
| H H Aga Khan's | ...b a c Asadkhan |
| do | ...b a c Speed of Thought |
| do | ...j g a c Bakhtawer |
| do | ...b a h William |
| do | ...b a c Jassim |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | ...i g a c Kaiser |
| do | ...i g a c Cyprus |
| do | ...c a c Egypt—(dead) |
| do | ...b a c The King |
| do | ...b a c Goldfinder |
| do | ...b a c Sir Garnet |
| do | ...c a c Rob Roy |
| do | ...b a h Sir Frederick |
| S A W's | ...b a h Tory |
| Mr. Abdool Rahmon Mine's | ...c a c Conqueror |
| do | ...c a c Halub |
| do | ...c a h Confederacy |
| do | ...b a h Admiral |
| Mr Herberts | ...g a c Friendship |
| do | ...g a c Birthday |

#### PONY PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H H Aga Khan's | ...b a p Moochool |
| Aga Jungee Shah's | ...g a p Especial |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | ...b a p Bantam |
| do | ...c a p Faris |

#### ORIENTAL STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| H H Aga Khan's | ...g a c Ardahan |
| Do | ...g a h Khusroo |
| Mr A A Apcar's | ...cc b h Splendor 4 years by Egotist Victoria |
| Do | ...b a c Saladin (late Minister) 3 years |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | ...c a h Sunshine |
| Do | ...ig a h Kaiser |
| Do | ...b a h Sir Frederick |
| Do | ...b a h Sir Garnet |
| Do | ...c a h Egypt—(dead) |
| Do | ...b a g Sir John |
| Mr Abdool Rahmon Minee's | ...b a h Young Revenge |
| Do | ...g a h Doctor |
| Do | ...c a h Confederacy |
| Do | ...c a c Conqueror |
| Major Willoughby's | ...g a h Kushdil |
| Aga Jan's | ...b a h Garibaldi |

#### MAHOMEDAN CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aga Jungee Shah's | ...c a c King |
| Mr A A Apcar's | ...b a c Saladin (late Minister) 3 years. |
| Mr Mirza Ahmed | ...c a c Denmark |
| H H Aga Khan's | ..g a c Ardahan |
| Do | ...b a c Speed of Thought |
| Do | ...b a c Asadkhan |
| Do | ...b a h William |
| Hyderabad Confederacy's | ...ig a c Kaiser |
| Do | ...ig a c Cyprus |
| Do | ...c a c Egypt—(dead) |
| S A W's | ...b a c Tory |
| Mr. Abdool Rahmon Minee's | ...g a h Doctor |
| Do | ...c a h Confederacy |
| Do | ...c a c Conqueror |
| Do | ...b a c Halub |
| Do | ...b a c Admiral |
| Hyderabad Co[illegible]eracy's | b a c The King |
| Do | ...b a c Goldfinder |
| Do | ...b a c Sir Garnet |
| Do | ...c a c Rob Roy |
| Do | ...b a h Frederick |
| [illegible]n's | ...g a h Garibaldi |
| [illegible]ert's | ...g a c Friendship |
| [illegible] | ...g a c Birthday |

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary.

1st Aug., 1885.

---

## NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

### A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

---

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

---

## NOTICES.

### MUSIC.

### AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

THOUGH MUSIC has hitherto been comparatively neglected there is now sufficient evidence that the natural genius of the people is being rewarded by a careful cultivation of it. The most recent improvements in the manufacture of Pianos capable of producing the grandest and most sympathetic effects, coupled with the successful cultivation of the human voice and instruction in Vocal Music in all elementary schools, have tended greatly to remove the erroneous idea that Music is not to be reckoned among the necessary subjects of the education of children and that it is an unimportant element in civilization. Parents wishing to claim a place for their little ones in the race of progress should by all means endow their children with this most essential accomplishment demanded by society. Music is the mainspring of the heart; it regulates the better parts of our nature; it is reckoned as the source from which the soul rises above the earth. The magic power of Music is intense; it exercises a soft refining influence; it inspires the soul with comfort and in household life it contributes greatly to the increase of domestic happiness and contentment. It helps to wean young men from the more vicious and debasing pleasures and indulgences and it associates their innocent amusement with their duties.

> The man that hath no music in himself
> Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.—
> Shakspeare.

Vocal Music has without doubt made rapid strides. Instrumental Music till very lately had serious impediments to its general introduction, the reason being the prohibitive prices that were charged for Pianos of very inferior manufacture. Competition has been so keen of late years that not only have the prices been brought down to a minimum; but by the introduction of the Hire Purchase-system, now so universally popular, a would-be purchaser by paying the ordinary hire of a first-class instrument, becomes its owner in the period of one, two or three years, thus placing within the reach of all an instrument of unquestionable manufacture. This arrangement is specially suited to families of ordinary means and gives them an opportunity of educating their children for a leading place in the society of the future. "What instrument shall we buy?" is a question often asked by many anxious parents and as frequently answered—"A cheap instrument will do as a beginning." This is a serious mistake to start with. Cheap instruments cannot be expected to possess anything like purity of tone so essential to a beginner and as the ear is most sensible to refined melody it is ruinous to spoil the future of a child by giving it a harsh and rude metallic sounding Piano. Far safer is it to secure a good instrument at a moderate price than a bad one at *any* price. In choosing a Piano the following essentials should be looked for:—Equality of power; volume of tone; capacity for variety of effect and expression; flexibility of touch; smoothness of action; durability. Two of the best known manufacturers in the world are *John Brinsmead and Sons*, of London, and *Shiedmayer, and Soehne*, of Stuttgart. The improvement of the Pianoforte has within recent times proceeded *a pas de géant*, though the march of progress prove ever so swift these firms may always be noticed as the advance guards. The Brinsmead have the following improvements protected by numerous patents throughout the world:—Touch is elastic: all gradations from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage can be accomplished with delightful effect; the entire frame is continuous throughout; they have no dangerously numerous glueings; the tuning is now rendered easier and more lasting than was hitherto possible; the sustaining pedal enables the performer to influence the notes on the organ principal. These results have been obtained, not by a lucky speculation but by long and thoughtful experiments and their successes are represented by diplomas of honour awarded by the highest musical authorities in the world. The *Schiedmayer and Soehne's* Pianos have gained a wide reputation. This firm has been steadily improving itself during the century of its existence by inventions and improvements. The present musical and mechanical qualities have been severely tested at the various Continental Exhibitions but the instruments have been and are still able to maintain the reputation of their manufacture, the position gained by long and arduous study and through the awards given by the jury of experts notwithstanding the immense number exhibited by other large manufacturers. These Pianofortes are not introduced as a startling novelty, to have only a transient existence, but they are intended to do credit to the firm and to obtain popularity amongst all classes. The leading musicians in the world and amongst them the *masters* of the Pianoforte the Abbe Franz Listz, Dr. Hanz Bulow, Rubenstein, Thalberg, Brahm, Marie Krebset and others have acknowledged publicly the important advantages of the *Schiedmayer and Soehne's* Instruments. Semigrand Pianos of this firm's manufacture are used at the Promenade Concerts at Convent Garden,—the greatest Theatre in England—which are visited every night by thousands; the greatest pianists who play there have always shown a decided preference for these instruments above all others. Leonhard Emil Bach Hof—Pianist, writes:—"I had the pleasure of playing at these concerts on one of Schiedmayer and Soehne's Semi-grand Pianos with an accompaniment of a full orchestra consisting of 100 members. The sweet, rich and powerful sound of the instrument had the greatest effect. The powerful sound of these instruments is like a powerful orchestra, and similarly the pianissimo capabilities of these excellent instruments produce a special charm." Within the last three years MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay the Agents of Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne, have been able to dispose of over 500 instruments—which fact alone proves a great deal to the popularity gained.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Sole Agents for John Brinsmead and Sons, and Schiedmayer and Soehne's Solid Iron-Framed Pianos.

---

DR. DE ROOS'

### CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health. Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford [illegible] of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and [illegible] organs of digestion, renovating the whole [illegible] spirits. To the young it affords health, strength, [illegible] in place of lassitude and debility; [illegible] to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &C.

DR. DE ROOS'

### COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

### PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

---

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

**BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.**

---

## STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

## STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

**STONE & SON,**

9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

---

# MONSOON CLOTHING.

# THORPE AND CO.,

ARE registering Orders for their CELEBRATED WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to their Order, being Sewn and Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each | ...Rs. | 9 8 |
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each | .. | 16 8 |
| Cap to match the above ..Rs. 3 8 \| Leggings per pair | ... | 4 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c., each | ... | 30 0 |
| Cap to match ..Rs. 6 0 \| Leggings, per pair | .. | 10 8 |
| Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article, each | .. | 28 0 |
| Leggings to match | ... | 10 8 |
| Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick | ...each | 40 0 |
| Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article well ventilated, will last for years | ..each | 45 0 |
| Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable, each | ..Rs. 15 8 to | 19 8 |
| Vulcanized Hand Basins, each | ... 6 8 to | 7 8 |
| Air Cushions and Pillows, all sizes. | | |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, | ... 84 by 48 | 15 8 |
| 60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths, per yard | .. | 5 8 |
| 44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc, | ..per yard | 4 0 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid | ...Rs. 15 8 to | 20 0 |

## THORPE AND CO.,

### SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

**RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.**

---

## RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

### 18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers upcountry, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

### RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

## FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

---

## ORGUINETTE MUSIC.

ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H, 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 10.

88 ft. long. Rs. 18.
Bay of Biscay.
Believe me.
Bonnie Prince Charlie.
Champagne Charlie.
Cheer, Boys, Cheer.
Cherry Ripe.
Come where my Love.
Empty Cradle.
Gaily through life I wander.
Gipsy's Warning.
God bless the Prince of Wales.
In the Gloaming.
Irish Washerwoman.
Isle Beauty.
Kate Kearney.

No. 11.

92 ft. long Rs. 18.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
Lardy Dah.
Listen to the Mocking Bird.
Love among the Roses.
Marseillaise Hymn.
Mary of Argyle.
Meet me by Moonlight.
March of the Men of Harlech.
Minstrel Boy.
Mill Wheel.
Molly Darling.
Sweet Mary Ann.
Oh George, tell them to stop.
On yonder rock.

No. 12.

85 feet long. Rs. 17.
Over the Garden Wall.
Rule, Britannia.
Sally in our alley.
Scots wha hae.
She wore a wreath of Roses.
Should he upbraid.
Still so gently.
The Anchor's Weighed.
Midshipmite.
Campbells are coming.
Tom Bowling.
Tommy make room for your Uncle.
When the Swallows.
Within a mile of Edinbro'

No. 14.

75 feet long. Rs. 15.
Auld Lang Syne.
Annie Laurie.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
Grandfather's Clock.
Glory Hallelujah.
Home, sweet Home.
Last Rose of Summer.
Marching thro' Georgia.
Nancy Lee.
Old Folks at Home.
Robin Adair.
Rally round the Flag.
Silver Threads.
Scots wha hae.
St. Patrick's Day.
Tara's Harp.
Tramp, Tramp.
Watch on Rhine.
Yankee Doodle.

No 15.

50 ft. long Rs. 10.
All the way my Saviour leads.
Hold the Fort.
I need Thee every Hour.
Pull for the Shore.
Precious Name of Jesus.
Ring the Bells of Heaven.
Rock of Ages.
Sweet by and bye.
Sun of my Soul.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Tell me the old, old story.
The home over there.
We shall meet beyond the river.
Watchman, tell us of the night.

No. 16.

100 ft. long Rs. 20.
Blue Danube.
Guards Waltz.
Wine, Women and Song.

No. 17.

100 ft. long Rs. 20.
Bric-aBrac Polka.
Kutschke ,,
Blue Alsatian Waltz.
Corn Flower.

No. 18.

91 ft. long. Rs. 18.
Turkish Patrol.
Sir Roger de Coverley.
Bonne Bouche Polka.
Bon Bon.
The bloom is on the rye.
There's nae luck.
I dreamt I dwelt.
The Bailiff's Daughter.
The Chorister.
In the North Sea.
The Mistletoe Bough.
Prithee, pretty Maiden.
The Ratcatcher's Daughter.

COMPLETE DETAILED CATALOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

## S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

---

## GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

**MAURICE GANDY**

130, Queen Victoria street, London.

---

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy Toys, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments &c., &c., at the Exchange Hall, Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Exchange Hall, Apollo Street, an invoice of fancy toys, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., &c.

The above to be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY ACTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, as follows:—

On account and risk of the concerned—
10 cases Guinness's stout in quart and pint bottles.
10 cases Bass & Co.'s Beer in quarts and pint bottled by A Probyn & Co. of London.
10 boxes Fortuna Faffel Akvanit.
5 ,, ,, Karuman Broeudeuin.
10 ,, ,, Copenhagen Kummel.
3 ,, Italian champagne.
5 ,, ,, Grignilino.
5 ,, ,, Nebilio.
5 ,, ,, Monfort.
28 dozen real olive oil.
30 cases tinned Swiss condensed milk.

An invoice of 5 sets of dinner sets for 12 persons, blue and green border and flower pattern.

10 sets of silver plated spoons and forks in mahogany cases.

A case of silver pocket-watches, double and single case of various sizes and workmanship.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUL STONES FOR COLUMNS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Iron Works, on account of the concerned:—
21—1 by 2 by 1-3 Bul stones for columns.
40—2 by 2 by 1-3 do do
20—1 by 6 by 1-6 do do

The sale of real Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond ring, shawls, toys, &c., &c., at 4, Hummum-Street, Fort, will be resumed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glassfronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 ,, strong mail phaeton, lately thoroughly done up.
1 ,, strong gray Arab horse, 9 years old 14-2½, very quiet.
1 strong built dog-cart with hood and a handsome fast-trotting pegu pony with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF TILSEED.

suit No. 98 of 1885.

Vundravandass Purshotamdass..........Plaintiff.
Bunsidass Jankiprasad..........Defendant.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Port Trust godown, Carnac-bunder, Baroda street—286. bags of tilseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, the teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany sweet-toned harmonium China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments and oleographs in gilt frame, iron safe, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla, a large quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, great coats, and cloaks, woollen cloth, rifle green white list, helmets with spikes and chains, boots, badges, cloth and serge tunics and trousers, gaiters, sewing machines, iron tank, tailors, iron empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, China, and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, turning lathe, &c., the property of F. LEVETT YEATS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant-road, near Grant Road Bar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F.P. household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome cow giving 8 seers of milk, poultry, goats, &c. &c., the property of J. PERRIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong victoria with bay horse and harness. &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th September at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Lodge, No. 1, Tardeo, opposite the Tardeo police chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid rosewood sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new) a handsome oakwood nine stops harmonium (American organ) by Derby Cown U. S. A. (very little used), a splendid eight tune musical box, with dancing girls, (in first rate order, Brussels and velvet carpets, superior oil paintings, other pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a strong built boat-shaped phaeton, a strong trotting horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's side saddle, &c. &c., the property of JOHN HUNT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and other flower vases, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs, Brussels carpets, large size pier glasses, &c., &c., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, jam and butter pots, spoons and forks, table cutlery, candelabra and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture such as a telescopic dining table in four pieces, drawing room, pier, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble top-ped round dressing and washhand tables and teapoys, sideboard, dumbwater, whatnot, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, mahogany marble top side tables, drawing-room, easy, low folding, American rocking and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, book and hat stands, single and double cots with spring mattresses, chest of drawer, clothes press, wardrobe, almira with mirror glass doors, dressing table with dressing glass, glass cupboard, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, oleographs, Brussels carpets, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, table lamps, large size pier glasses, bath and dispense room furniture, copper utensils, iron safe, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Elphinstone-road at Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Foras ground, together with the pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow with garden, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Elphinstone-road at Parell, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,841 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said Elphinstone-road, on the south by the Government ground, on the east by the ground of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and on the west by the ground of Mr. Ardaseer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
5 cases white scarfs.
5 ,, ,, jacconets.
5 ,, ,, mulls.

A small collection of fancy table ornaments consisting of bronze vases and flower pots, plated liquor stands, with barrels and glasses, card basketss, photograph stands, egg frames, candlesticks, baskets, &c.

8 casks soft soap.

10 cases each 150 toughened sheet glasses.

5 cases fresh provision from Messrs. Maconochie Brothers consisting of Spanish olives, walnut, onions, ghirkins, Potted game Paste, Turkey and tongue, Digby cheeks, herrings, a la sardines, smoked cerl ives, fresh herrings, assorted patties, and soups, ox tongue, Suffolk brown, bloater paste, Georgina Anchovies, French capers strawberry, apple and plum jams, smoked ham, assorted sauce.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria with removeable coach box.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamul Shewbux—

Ex s. s. Tantaloon.

250 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes, marked G S and K L I, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder, by order of Thucker Mooljee Tokursey and on account and at the risk of Memon Moo-a Vully.

Ex s. s. "Deepdale."

450 to 500 tons Davison's West Hartley coal, heap No. 14.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows-street, Fort, the stock in trade of Mr. Peroo Mahomed, closing his establishment. The same comprises best electro-plated goods by Elkington and other makers, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services of various patterns, carriage lamps, rolls of velvet carpets, rich glassware, sets of single and double harness, saddlery, carriage whips, table ornaments, gold watches and chains, diamond lockets, rings, bracelets, and earrings, shop furniture, fireproof safe, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table in splendid order by John Roberts and Co., with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, lamps and coir matting complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oilpaintings and oleographs, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome large fish pond with gold fishes, a large telescope on stand, handsome marble figures on pillars, a first-class photographic camera, &c., the property of G. G. CRAIG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

---

## BANKS

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ...... [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row. W.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors.
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID UP CAPITAL......£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months............5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ............4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

### KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

### JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES,

LIMITED, YORK HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Capital ... ... ... ... .. .. £300,000.

Total Sales, to 30th June 1885 (about) .. £2,000,000.

Established, upon the Co-operative principle, for the supply of the best articles of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest remunerative prices, to Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and to their families.

DEPARTMENTS

Groceries, Fancy Fruits, Provisions, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Portmanteaus, Games, Barrack Furniture, Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, Ladies' Outfitting, Wedding and Indian Outfits, Linens, Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro Plate, Optical Instruments, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Books and Music, Saddlery, Waterproof Goods, Tailoring and Accoutrements, Hats, Gents' Hosiery, Outfits for India, Oriental Goods, Ironmongery, Turnery, Brushes, Ivory Goods, Lamps, China and Glass, Furniture, Musical Instruments, House, Estate, and General Agency, Photographs, &c.

Officers' Mess and Regimental Canteen Accounts opened with Regiments on service in India upon favourable terms, full particulars of which, with Export Price List, will be supplied upon application to the Society's Agents in India:

Bombay .................. B. J. Boxey & Co.
Kurrachee .................. T. R. McLellan & Co.
Madras .................. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta and [illegible]goon.. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo .................. Spence, Wallis & Co.
Teheran, Ispahan, Tabriz ..... [illegible] Ziegler & Co.

Application for [illegible]es (£1 each), Life Tickets or Annual Tickets, and Ge[illegible] Price List can be also made to the above Agents.

BANKERS [illegible]NDIA.........THE AGRA BANK.

Members can [illegible]mit Orders direct to London for execution, or throu[illegible] Society's agents, paying for goods against deliver[illegible] Agent, or receive Bills of Lading on payment of [illegible] to any of the Branches of the Agra Bank.

N.B.—Upon [illegible] orders amounting to £3 and upwards an allowance [illegible] by the Society of 1½ per cent. upon the total valu[illegible] order towards the cost of carriage and freight.

Good shipped [illegible] the Society at a specially low rate of shipping char[illegible]

Communic[illegible] addressed to th[illegible] Store in Londo[illegible] receive p[illegible]

### THE BOMB[illegible]

The Rates of Subscript[illegible] are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN [illegible]

*In Advance.*

Per Annum ........ Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly .......... ,, 13 | Qu[illegible]
Monthly .......... ,, 5 | Mon[illegible]

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-C[illegible]

| *In Advance.* | | *In* [illegible] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum........Rs. | 52 | Per Annum... | [illegible] |
| Half-yearly......... ,, | 29 | Half-yearly... | [illegible] |
| Quarterly ........ ,, | 16 | Quarterly...... | [illegible] |
| Monthly.......... ,, | 6 | Monthly...... | [illegible] |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.........................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ........................Rs. 5 0
Second do. ........................ ,, 2 8
Third do. ........................ ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions........ 2½ As. lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which be to the inch.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..................8 As. per line,
Second do..................4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a [illegible] siderable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT[illegible]

Advertise[illegible] matter as [illegible] Wanted, or [illegible] Change of [illegible] for Adverti[illegible] follows:—

Not e[illegible]
Each [illegible]

Advertis[illegible] at our pre[illegible]
No Adv[illegible]
*Rupee*, an[illegible]

BI-[illegible]

Per An[illegible]
Half-ye[illegible]
Quarter[illegible]

OV[illegible]

P[illegible]
H[illegible]
Qua[illegible]

BO[illegible]
WEEK[illegible]

Per Annum...........................Rs 12
Half-yearly ........................ ,, 6
Quarterly .......................... ,, 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: [illegible] THACKER, SPINK & Co.